

1845.

which is incorporated The

Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號九月六年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

日八十月四年丑丁

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GRORGE STREET, 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Oirous, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK :-- ANDREW WIND, 133, Nos-

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :-GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- Bran & BLAGE, San Fran-

CIECO. CHINA: -- Sucatoro, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Manila, C. HEIMSERN & Co. Macao, L. A. DI GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK. ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman-F. D. Sassoon, Esq. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, in W. H. FOBBES, Esq.

Hon. W. KESWICK, ED. TOBIN, Esq. A. Molver, Esq. CHIEF MANAGER. Honghong, . . Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager. Shanghal, . . Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BAMERIA. - London and County

> HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED

N Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the dally balanco.

On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. 4 per cents 32 by 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banaing and

Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Chips and Japan. T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation. No. 1, Queen's Road Bast. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

· CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL,....£800,000, RESERVE FUND,.....£110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-KONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY.

the 11th June, 1877, (or Private Sale before the Day of Sale), at 2 p.m.,-The well-known Tavern called the "STAR TAVERN," situated in Queen's Pressure, with Extra SURFACE CONDENSER Road West, No. 200, with FURNI. and Tunulan Boiles. Consumption, 2 TURE, FIXTURES, LIQUORS,

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer. Hongkong, May 23, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

firHE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th day of June, 1877, at 11 o'clock s.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,-SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL

and VICTUALLING STORES, and PROVISIONS. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1. 7 All Lots, with all faults and errors of Tübingen. description, at purchaser's risk on the fall

of the hammer. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctionser. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND SPLENDID GRAND CONCERT PIANO.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

the 16th day of June, 1877, at 2 p.m.,

at No. 5, Chancery Lane,— The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, Consisting of: English-made Covered Couches and Chairs, Drawingroom Marble-top Centre and Side Tables, Engravings, Curtains.

Dining Table, Whatnots, Side Boards, Chairs, Dinner and Dessert Services, Plated and Glass-ware, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Cheval Glass, &c., &c.

A Grand Concert PIANO, in splendid condition, by Collard & Collard, late the Property of the "City Hall." See Catalogues.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7 All Lots with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 4, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR BALE, THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."

HE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs Dobbie & Co., under special survey of LLOYDS', and Her MACHINERY AND BOILER were made by Mesars James Howden & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and THE Undersigned has been Appointed WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS .- Length between Perpendi culars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches Depth of Hold from Celling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 412 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE. - 550 Tons. CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyds. Rig.—Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY .- About 9,000 picula, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.) DRAFT. - Light 9 feet : Loaded 121 feet. SPEED. - Eight knots on consumption of 81 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY. - 75 tons coals. CABIN. - Under Awning Deck aft; saloon pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE. - A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter: Stroke 30 inches. PROPELLER.-Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades.

with One Spare Set of Blades. Winch. -One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BoileR .- One Horizontal Tubular Boile 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds. MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

Power Nominal, High and Low signed.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Mesars Matthew Paul & Co.. Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on applica-MORRIS & RAY.

Houghong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE. OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to BIEMBSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876. NOW READY.

OHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal Bro.,

Price: Two Dullans and a Hair. To be had from Messrs Lane, Chawford A & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai and Mesers Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

FOR SALE.

For Sale

ANE, ORAWFORD & Co. liave just Received an Invoice of and CIGARETTES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD. COPE'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE. COPE'S SMOKING MIXTURE. COPE'S PEERLESS CIGARETTES. COPE'S BOUQUET CIGARETTES.

COPE'S FAIRY CIGARETTES ..

COPE'S FANCY BRILLIANTS. COPE'S WHIFFS. Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Mesars M. B. FOSTER & SONS, (CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for Mesars BASS & Co.,) are prepared to Supply ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at \$8 per Case of 3 dez. quarts, and \$10.50 per

Case of 6 doz. pints. The Superior Quality of this BEER is undoubted, and L. C. & Co. confidently recommend it.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

FOR SALE.

TIENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGN. Carte Blanche "Dry." TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES. STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES. MOULLON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1,2,3 Stars. BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1877.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

AGENT at this Port for THE Post-TIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY. Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

TIROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. Elwell at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co. China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai. Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

TR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony. R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local-Offices. and Lloyds Register of Shipping. 2, Club Chambers. Houghong, March 17, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

N and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above named DISPEN. MARINE RNGINE of 20 Horse BARY will be catrled on by the Under-WM. CRUICKSHANK,

Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876,

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR __1876.

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Hist August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT. "Activity," care of this Office. Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of COPE, BROTHERS & Co.'s TOBACCOS A the above mentioned CLUB, will be Held at THE BOAT HOUSE, on MONDAY Next, 11th Instant, at 5 p.m. DUDLEY C. TRAVERS,

> Hon. Secy., V. R. C. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

PIANOS, Etc. TUNED AND REPAIRED,

A. HAHN, Care of Messis Lane, Crawford & Co.,

Messis Chas. J. GAUPP & Co. Hongkong, June 8, 1877.

NOTICE

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1869. In the AMOY COURT of Bankruptcy holden

at AMOY, FRIDAY, 1st June, 1877. In the matter of proceedings for Liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by John

THOMAS ALBERT ALEXANDER, of Amoy. TOTICE is hereby given that a First General MEETING OF THE CRE-DITORS of the above-named Person has been summoned to be Held at the Office of Her Majesty's Consul, Amoy, on the Twentieth Day of June, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon precisely.

GEO. PHILLIPS, Registrar.

Dated at Amoy, this, Second day of June, 1877. THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE

THE Undersigned having been Appoint ed AGENTS of the above Company HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rotes, Payable either here, in London, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of INDIA and the East.

COMPANY, LIMITED.

BIRLEY & Co.,

Hongkong, May 21, 1877. DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Di STOUT'S Consulting and Opera-ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS. Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

THE "FIFESHIRE."

TITH Reference to the Notice Dated the 1st Instant, purporting to be Signed by ROBERT GREIG, I hereby give Notice that I am the lawfully appointed, and legally constituted Master of the above lessel, that I have never been displaced from my command nor done any act rendering myself liable to be so displaced, and that I repudiate and deny the right of the said ROBERT GREIG to give such notice. He, GREIG, is Master of the Ship Hannah Law, which does not belong to the same Owners as the Fifeshire, and had no authority for publishing such notice. All Debts due in respect of the Fifeshire will be duly discharged by me, and I caution the public jyl6 from being misled by the unauthorized and wholly unwarranted Notice in question, which so far from protecting the Owners of the Fifeshire is calculated to prejudice their

Hongkong, 4th day of June, 1877.

Master of the British Ship Fifeshire.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

MPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Shipping

Steamers.

FOR AMOY. The Steamship Captain F. BLANCO, will be d-spatched for the above Port

on or about the 10th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to FOOK MOW LOONG & Co.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. FOR SAIGON. The British Steamer "MACGREGUE," Captain Newell, will be de

on TUESDAY Next, the 12th Instant, at For Freight or Passage, apply to

Honghous, June 5, 1877,

spatched for the above Por

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA PORTS OF CALL. The German Steamship STULTZ, Master, will be de-

spatched as above on or about the 13th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. Feronia.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship Comdt. DE GIRARD, WIll be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

H. DU POUEY,

"HOLYROOD"

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship Comdt. De La Margelle, will be despatched for SHANG. HAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

Hongkong, June 7, 1877. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO. The British Steamer

"HOLYROOD"
will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 7, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "HANNAH LAW," ROBERT GREIG, Master, will

load here, and will have quick For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "GRYFE, T. ROBERTS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship " HIGHLANDER, HUTCHINSON, Master, will load here and will have quick de

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "MADURĀ," STANTON, Master, will load here and will have immediate

despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship THOMAS LORD," HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "NEW ERA, SAYER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to YOGEL, HAGEDOBN & Co. Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The American Ship "FLEETWING." Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and/or at Whampon. and have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "STRACATHRO,"

J. T. MILLAR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch. For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1877. jy1 ...

FOR HONOLULU. The A 1 American Bark "HARRIET N. CARLTON,"
G. T. HARKNESS, Master, Will "HARRIET N. CARLTON," load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hougkong, June 1, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The A 1 American Barque "HELENA, Captain Snow, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

quick despatch as above.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. Argyll having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be

at once landed and stored at . Consignees' risk and expense. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. jell

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE, THE S. S. Glengyle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence

and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow. Goods remaining undelivered after the

11th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA. THE S. S. Japan, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding her discharge will be at

once landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Agents.

jel2 Hongkong, June 5, 1877.

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM

LONDON. THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents, Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

signees' risk and expense.

Vessel will be landed and stored at Cone

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE,

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Indus, from London, are here'r informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their rick at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on. unless intimation is received from the Con-

Noon, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Munpay, the 4th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

signees, before To-DAY, the 30th Inst. 44

No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. at POURY,

Hongkong, May 30, 1877,

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of Ohina and Japan, and at Singapore, Salgon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports,

> NO OBLEGE FOR POLICY PERS. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE. Beeretary.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE,)

CAPITAL -Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-

pelved, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hengkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Company, are prepared to grant In-Surances at current rates. MELOHERS & Co.,

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

INSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED.) NOTICE.

TOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors. whether Sharsholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premis contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TTHE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premis.

NORTON & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE insurance company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTAPLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIGHE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkons for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 DOF COLL

GILMAN & Co.,

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majerty King George The Birst, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Firs Department. Policiesissued for long or short periods at engrent sates. A discount of 20 % allowed. Life Department,

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

manohester fire assurance COMPANY,

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Dissions authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class rick, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Houghour, January 8, 1675.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER and longon,

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Boochow, Shanghal and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Mopgyong, October 14, 1868.

insurances.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TABLE 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555 400. Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm. CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm. Wong Yik Pun, of the Chun Cheong Wing

Loo YEE, of the Yee On Firm. Fond Somy Fund, of the Tung Sang Wo Wong Pak Cheong, of the San Tye Lee Pun Pong, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager-HO AMEI.

TARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken IVI at CURRENT RATES to Australia, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand. Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND BAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europa

Through Passenger Tickets and Bill of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to Sar Francisco, to posts in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Euroda via Overland Railways. A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Com-

pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close onnection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England France and Germany.

Exeight will be received on board until is required.

Consular Involces to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For accurity's sake. Shippers of Overland

Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central, RUSSELL & Co. Agents. jelö

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton,

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

MHE PERINSULAB AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship KASHGAR, Captain Baker, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 4, 1877. Occidental & Oriental Steam

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITE STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONTRCTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STRAMBRS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be deapatched for San Francisco via Yokohams, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghal, Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 18th Proximo. PARCEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full ; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on Pagular Fates, For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, May 81, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS,

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7ITH Reference to the foregoing Adverthement THE MARINE INSUR 4 p.m., 14th June. Parcal Packages ANOR Co. has This Day taken over the will be received at the office until 5 p.m. Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL same day; all Parcel Packages should be STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appoint marked to address in full; value of same ed Mr A. Molver as its AGENT in Hong-

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THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has

been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents; Macao. - Man Chuen Shop.

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pal Office, Yokohama, Saigon .- Wohang Hong. Singapore. - Ting Kee Hong : Kwong

Fook Sang Hong. Penang. - Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta. - Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco. - Kwong Foong Tai Hong, The above are some of the Agencies others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazettes, circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Ready.

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Intimations.

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THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage

paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Mariners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yea Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Ohinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review

iepartment. Notes and Replies, are ther as 'Notes' (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. dress China Review, Hongkong,-Northern Uhristian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Oriental Record contains the fol-

lowing notice of the China Review :-- "This the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as it some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years apon the investigation of Chinese literature. antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable : and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assidnously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronologica problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intend ed to appear every two months, and wil form a substantial octavo magazine.

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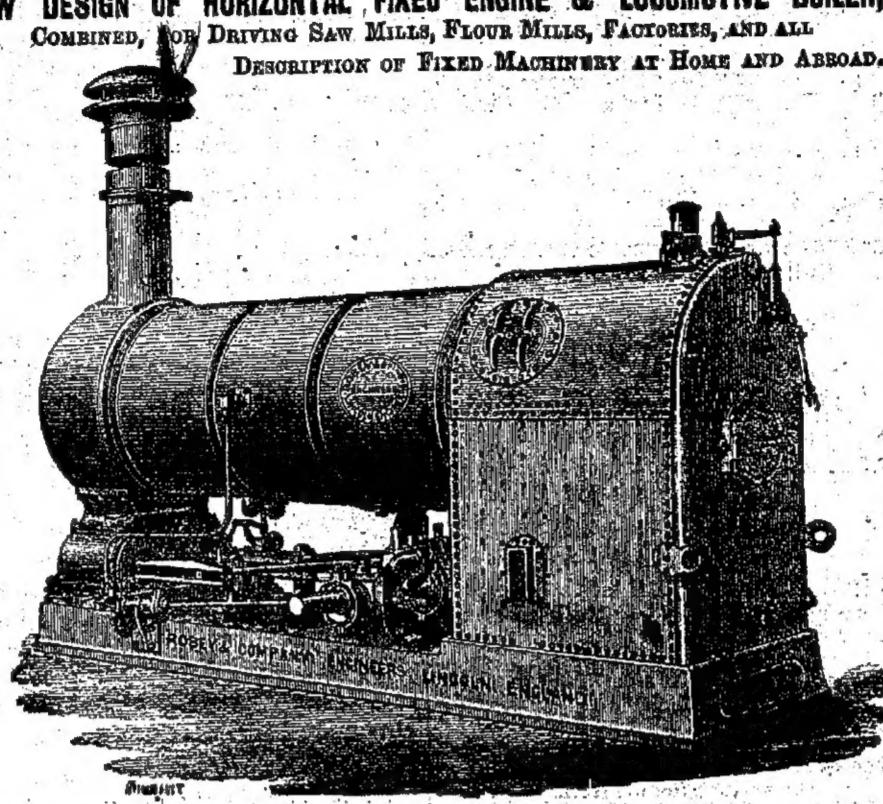
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No.1

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges tion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-

See article in the Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in 1 lb. and 1 lb. packets and time (not damageable in tins), labelled thus :-

James Epps & Co., HOMCOPATHIC CHEMISTS. 48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Picdadilly.

Works: Euston Road and Camden Town, London. 1w 52t 6my77

THE FOLLOWING

Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning. Salsham, near Warminster, Wilts :-"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for

me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. am 78 years old. "Remaining, Gentlemen, yours ver

respectfully. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. London. 26au77

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS SION AGENT, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

THE Colonial Pressupplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inapportion of Advertisers and the Public.

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay.

And where there is no previous knowledge | Sold by them and all Chemists and Store of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, 230, Forston Street, Hoxton, London, England. 251977 Intimations.

PERFUMERY. E. Atkinson's

ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP. TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World. J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond-street, London.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES. and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING

IPOWDER which is quite harmless to Domestic

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Thomas KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, Loudon, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets, A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL. Medical Hall, Mr. KEATING. Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876. Dear Sir,-I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale . have for your Worm Tablets, which I may

justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. dare not be without the remedy .- Yours respectfully, M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Proprietor-THOMAS KEATING, London. REWARD AND CAUTION .- Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this un-

surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offenders liberal reward will be paid.

7ap77 1w

CAUTION. J. & F. MARTELL'S

BRANDY. It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, sumers should be careful to see that the obtain the genuine article with our Brand which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, 72 Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co. 52t FAIRBANKS'

> MADE WITH THE Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.



SCALES Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,

Packed ready for Shipping. RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York, . World's Fair, Paris, World's Fair, Vienna, World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), Worki's Fair, Philadephia FAIRBANKS & Co. FAIRBANKS & Co.

LONDON, ENG. FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co. BOSTON, MASS. 14 CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND

WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious BEMEDIES are Pancreatic Emulsion

Pancreatine. The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE. 143. NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Mr. Andrew Wind, NEWS AGENT, &c. Engineers, 1 4198; NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-Prortingmen to, &c., for the China Mail, Opposition Revision,

keepers throughout the World.

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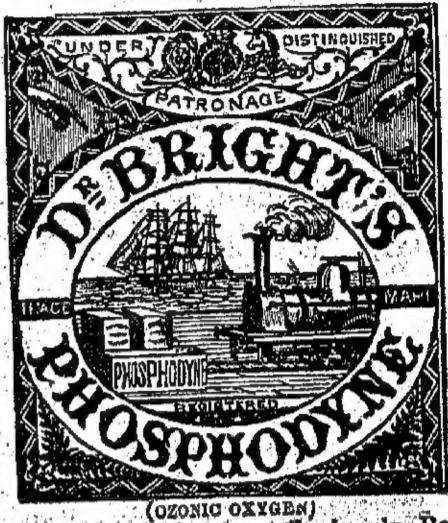
QUEENS SEEDSMEN READING. ENGLAND.

Intimations

PACKED BY MESSES. Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN. Reading, near London, England. N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

Protected by Royal Letters Patten, Dated October 11th, 1869.



The New Curative Agent, Hand only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary proportion; and as a openide, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Fomale Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed. the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the esseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,

and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wastand exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character. maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day, of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the

organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated pervous system ; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

throughout the Globe. Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION. -The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicina should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the name words are also blown in the bottle,

Agents for-Hongkong, Messis Watson & Co. WATSON, CLEAVE & CO. Amport Agents, NORTUN, WATNEY & Co., 107, Southwark Street,

London, S. E. 3m16 104m1w 140076

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Ohiness Mail.

777WO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, It will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY. The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. THEBAUD, will be deapatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "ARGYLL" Captain Scott, will leave for the above torts on SATUR-DAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m. Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, June 9, 1877. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship

Capt. DE SMIDT, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m. Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAL The German Steamship "ALTONA; Mütter, Master, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will evelye lumediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

FOR, MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamship YZAURIETA, Master, will immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co., Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA. POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

AND MARSEILLES: ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZONE, Commandant MORTEMART with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

London as well as for Marseilles, and acthe principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until tow. 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 22nd June, 1877. (Parcels are at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. H. DU POUEY,

Hongkong, June 9, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Aleither the Captain, the Agente, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay and liboom with gear hanging about it. in Hongkong Harbour:-

Rosina, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen .- Arnhold, Karberg & Co. TULLOUNGORUM, British i m. schooner, For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND Unptain Mason. - Wieler & Co. HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R.

Greig. P. & O. S. N. Co. VESTA, German barque, Captain H. Dirks. - Melchers & Co. HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt.

A. Smith, -Order. Formosa, German barque, Captain Schweer. - Melchers & Co.

BARHARA TAYLOR, British schooner, Captain John Taylor. McEwen, Frickel

HIERONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch, -- Landstein & Co. Eсно, British barque, Captain Tozer.-

Arnhold, Karberg & Co. Rost, Henderson, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn. - Yogel, Hagedorn & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. June 9, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, E. Thebaud, Manila June 6, General.-

A. MCG. HEATON. June 9, Robt. Henderson, British barque, 558, John J. Gunn, Burry Port (S.W.) Feb. 4, Coal.-Vogel, HAGEDORN & Co. June 9, Mayenne, Annamite gun-boat M. Letreire, Lourive (Annam) June ö.

June 9, Trelevan Family, British schr. 198, R. Brown, Salgon June 2, Salt and Rice. - CHINESE.

June 9, Pasig, Spanish steamer, 106, Ysanvieter, Manila June 6, General.— REMEDIOS & Co. June 9, Norna, British steamer, 606,

A. G. Walker, Swatow June 8, General - KWOK ACHEONG. June 9, Yesso, British steamer, 559, Ashton, Foochow June 6, Amoy 7, and Swatow 8, General, -- Douglas Laphair &

June 9, J. D. Peters, American barque, 1085, Ernest Lane, Cardiff Feb. 8, Coal.-P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 9, Antioch, American barque, 986, H. J. Hemingway, Manila May 30, Ballast. -RUSSELL & Co. June 9, State of Louisiana, British steamer, 1216, D. Johnston, Saigon June

DEPARTURES. June 8, Glengyle, for Shanghai.

9, Caura, for Manila. , Gamma, for Foodhow. 9. Delta, for Foochow. Ava, for Marseilles, &c. , Ningpo, for Shanghai. 9, Presto, for Macao.

5, Rice. - JAHDINE, MATHESON & Co.

9, Sun Kee, for Canton. , Adela, for Keelung, 9, Chass, for Canton.

CLEARED. Jarricks, for London. Bertha, for Coumong (Cochin China), Namoa, for Swatow, dro. Novelty, for Melbourne and Sydney. Formosa, for Newchwang. Esmeralda, for Amoy. Hannah & Mary, for Falmouth. Christian, for Chefoo. Aline, for Keelung. Pernambuco, for Saigon. Hope, for Kobe. Western Chief, for Manila. Lydia, for Boochow. Chamron Kamreyd, for Bangkok.

Auguste, for Newchwang. PASSENGERS. Arrived. Por Esmeralda, from Manila, Messra de Pola and F. Pelago, and 846 Chinese

Yesso, from Coast Ports, Captain Vincent, Mr North, 1 European and 60 Chinese deck Per Pasig, from Manila, one European and Sundry Chinese Per Norna, from Swatow, 400 Chinese.

Per State of Louisiana, from Salgon, 19 Chinese. DEPARTED. Per Ava, for Saigon, Revd. Pugnet; for Galle, Mr E. D. Jones; for Marseilles, Revd. Mercusot, Messrs Balton, Bruce, Abano dos Neves, Coghlan, Van Ectveld, Alaina and heather, and Parsons .- From

Merseilles, Rayd. Mr and Mrs Stolt, and Mr H. Krauss Per Glengyle, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans. Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans

Shanghai: for Saigon, Mr A. Spooner; for

TO DEPART. Per Bertha, for Coumong, 1 Chinese. Per Namoa, for Coast Ports, 3 Europeans, and 200 Chinese.

Per Formosa, for Newchwang, 1 Chinese. Per Esmeralda, for Amoy, 360 Chinese. Per Chamron Kamreyd, for Bangkok, 2

Per Auguste, for Newchwang, 2 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The British steamer Esmeralda reports: First part variable breezes, latter part moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather. The American barque J. D. Petersre ports : Light winds the entire passage. The British steamer Norna reports

Variable winds from the South and S.W., and fine weather throughout, The British steamer State of Louisiana re-

ports: Leaving Cape St. James had N.E. winds for 24 hours, then moderate S.E. and southerly winds with fine clear weather and smooth water. Passed several steamers bound South.

The British steamer Yesso reports: Moderate monsoon and overcast and showery. In Foochow: - Strs. Ajax, Glenfinlas, Viking, Fleurs Castle, Penguin, Bowen and Cargo and Specie will be registered for Killarney. S. S. Benarty left on 3rd June. In Swatow : - Strs. Foothow, Yangteze, cepted in transit through Marseilles for Hwai Yuen, Hochung, Howsang, Feronia, H. M. S. Nassau, and U. S. S. Ashuelot. Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Passed H. M. S. Hornet bound into Swa-

The British barque Robt. Henderson reports: Sailed from Caldy Roads 4th Feb. not to be sent on board; they must be left and had strong Westerly gales in Channel, which was not cleared until 18th Feb. Then moderate N.E. trades to 5.80 N. and from there to the Equator calms and heavy rains. Crossed the Equator 16th March and had light variable S.E. trades. Passed Mexidian of Cape 17th April, had strong Northerly and N.E. gales with a high sea to St. Paul's which was sighted 3rd May, found the S.E. trades for to the Eastward and passed Apjer 21st May. Through the Java and China seas had light Southerly winds and calms. Spoke no vessels during the passage, but saw a wresk on Tower's Island to the Eastward of Java Head, her misen-mast standing, and also her bowsprit

> POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS Will close !-

OALOUTTA Per ARGYLL and JAPAN, at 2.80 p.m., on Saturday, the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE TOBRES STRAITS PAURET. The Contract Packet JAPAN, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATUR. DAY, the 16th inst,, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cocktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zea-

land, and Melbourne. Correspondence cannot be Registered after The Mails will be closed at 2.80 p.m.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send It via Galle. Hongkong, June 8, 1877.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:-

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET. The English Contract Packet RASHGAR will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, do., on SATURDAY, the 5 p.m.-Meeting of the Victoria Recres 16th June

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, do. :-Friday, 15th June. -

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes; 6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night. Saturday, 16th June 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale

of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE Of 18 cents extra 11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES

entirely. A.M., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally Hongkong, June 4, 1877.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet BELGIO will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows :-

2 P. M. Registry of Letters ceases. 2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes. 2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents

extra Postage until 2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed. Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet. Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-The French Contract Packet AMAZONE will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles; to Salgon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Ma dras, Caloutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

following will be the hours of closing the Mails, do. :-

Friday, 22nd Instant. 5 P.M., Money Order Office clones. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 23rd Instant. A.M., Post Office opens for sale o Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. 11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES Hongkong, June 9, 1877,

CARGO. Per S. S. Ava, sailed 9th June, 1877:-For Continent, 306 bales Silk, 22 bales Waste Silk, 162 bales Cocoons, 19 cases Silks, 890 boxes Tea, and 410 pkgs. Sun-For London, 352 bales Silk, 18 cases Silks, 10 cases Pongees, 9L bales Tobacco, 2,259 half chests and 13,756 boxes Tea, and 221 pkgs, Sundries.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 12:-4 p.m. - MacGregor leaves for Salgon.

WEDNESDAY, June 13:-11 a.m. Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store Feronia leaves for London and Hamburg

on or about this date. FRIDAY, June 15:-Noon, -General Weekly Sale by Messes

Lane, Crawford & Co. B p.m. - American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco. SATURDAY, June 16:-

Noon. - English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. No. 5, Chancery Lane. 3 p.m.-Argyll leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta. 3 p.m. - Japan leaves for Singapore,

Penang and Calcutta. TUESDAY, June 19:-3 p.m. -Occidental & Oriental B. B. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco. SATURDAY, June 23:-Call and Europe.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW RELIGIOUS SERVICES:-

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL -The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Morning Prayer, &c.

Afternoon, 6 P.M.

J. Henderson, Bervice at 6 P.M., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at Lla.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Roy. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen, (All Bervices in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com- probably the most demonstrative section munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point

Shipping.

Daylight .- Esmeralda leaves for Amoy. Emuy leaves for Amoy on or about this MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction. p.m. -Sale of Goodwill, Furniture, Fixtures, Liquors, &c., of the "Star Tavern " Meeting.

tion Club at the Boat House. Shipping. Goods per Glengyle undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

香港

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

大藥房

WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING OHEMISTS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

DAUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NUESERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876,

The publication of this issue sommenses at 8.15 p.m.

DEATH.

At Restairig House, Swatow, on 4th Inst., KATE ETREL, youngest Daughter of T. W. Richardson.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. His Excellency, the Governor, has doubtless by this time arrived at the conclusion that the community of Hongkong are exceedingly tender upon questions affecting the general welfare of the Colony, and, withal, rather conservative in regard to local laws and institutions. Up to the present moment, Mr Hennessy, so far as we are aware, has taken no actual steps, upon any matters of public interest, that are deserving of much attention, excepting his interference with a sentence of the Chief Justice by placing his veto on the flogging ordered for a Chinaman, who had committed a burglary, with dastardly violence, shortly Ployesti after being released from prison for a previous offence. There have been reports, more or less vague, of what His Excellency intends doing-the abolition of the night pass system, and important reforms at the Central School, for instance; while His Excellency is also said to have made certain remarks in the Gaol respecting lony, which, if they were used under the circumstances, were most assuredly indiscreet. We now further hear that the Governor has expressed himself unable to support the scheme for the extension of the leases at Kowloon. With the exception referred to, however, all these matters are but reported intentions, and not acts, and His Excellency may be inclined to complain that his administration is being judged rather upon its shadows than its substantial appearances. This, no doubt, forms a just ground of complaint in one sense, still if the comparative uselessness of discussing the pros. and cons. of questions of this sort after they have been decided on by the Government be considered, it will be seen that the community and the press act by no means unwisely in discussing 2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at matters of public moment in which the Government is said to be merely contemplating action. The first practical indication we generally have of any legislation initiated by the Government is the introduction of a Bill,

the administration of justice in the Co- | WE hear private telegrams are in town, embodying its principles, into the Legislative Council, and every one knows there is far less difficulty in convincing any Government or party of | Sunday, Noon. - French Mail leaves for Ports of the undesirability of a measure before it is drawn, than subsequently. Once legislation is taken in hand on any subject, its promoters become, to a greater or less extent, pledged to it and deaf to any arguments but those in its favour. In the present case the discussion of the various changes said to be contemplated derable service to Mr Hennessy, whether Military Service. - Rev. J. Bendemon, these changes are really intended to be acting Military Chapistn. At 8 a.m., carried out or not, inasmuch as it will place him en rapport with the views and Union Church.-Minister, Rev. James opinions of the community on these par-Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. ticular subjects, and the arguments and circumstances governing them. We be-ST. PRIER'S SEAMEN'S OHURCH. - Rev. lieve it has been, and still is, the desire of the community to extend to Mr Hennessy the great popularity and public esteem enjoyed by his predecessor, and no one can say of Sir Arthur Kennedy that his duties as Governor of this Colony were not performed with ability, and with justice to the native as well as to the foreign population. The Chinese were of the community in their regard and BEBLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE, Service in esteem for Sir Arthur Kennedy at the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, his departure; his justice and mercy were extolled in the most eloquent and appreciative of Chinese phrases, while, to crown all, they presented him with a

about of "crying inequalities class legislation" that prevailed during the administration of the "good Arthur." In regard to this question of class legislation, by the way, supposing we were ready to abolish night passes and place the natives in all matters on an equality with ourselves before the law, would the Chinese be prepared to conform to the English enactments forbidding bigamy and many other offences which would not be tolerated at Home If the Chinese wish to be governed by exactly the same laws as foreigners, they must at least be prepared to submit to

the same legislation as ourselves.

The fact that Mr Hennessy has prevented a sentence of flogging from being carried out leaves little doubt that His Excellency is opposed to that system of punishment, and renders it extremely probable that an ordinance for its abolition will be shortly introduced into Legislative Council. We believe it would Inspector received some notices from the Rebe a mistake to abolish flogging here or gistrar General warning the boats at Aberin any other country. We believe that deen to take out licenses. They were flogging is the true punishment for hardened and brutal offenders. There can be no doubt as to its deterrent power, and the only strong objection that seems to be urged against it is that it is degrad- boat people that the amounts of security for ing. It is said to have failed in the army | boats were \$50 for small boats and \$100 for -a circumstance that may be accounted large boats. They continued to take out no Bods Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, for by one or two special reasons. When licenses, so that under instructions from the the soldier is flogged the stigma of the occurrence clings to him as long as he remains in the army; when the civilian is flogged, on the other hand, he has but to remove to fresh fields and pastures new and he becomes one of the most respectable and spotless members of the community. Our present system constantly sending incorrigible offenders to prison simply amounts to this, that the Government takes care of and provides for the men, who of all others, are the east worthy of receiving gratuitous board and lodging. We would not have offenders flogged indiscriminately, but instead of maintaining hardened and bruta criminals for long terms of years at the cents. expense of honest and respectable people, we would substitute more frequently than is done at present the lash for imprisonment, believing that the results would not only be advantageous to the community generally, but to the offenders themselves.

> REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. [SUPPLIED TO THE " OHINA MAIL."

(Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR. LONDON, 7th June, 1877 The Turks have attacked the insurgent

troops in Montenegro and completely defeated them. The Emperor of Russia has arrived at

The Turks are bombarding Glurgevo. A Turkish Governor has been appointed

to Sukhum Khaleh.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

stating that the O. & O.S. S. Oceanic made a very good run from this to Yokohama. Five days is given as the time.

WE understand there was a case of death

from Cholera on board the Annamits gunboat Mayenne. She is now anchored near Stonecutters' Island, but we believe that it has not been thought necessary to place her in quarantine. Ir seems that although the Chinkiang has been chartered for a voyage to Australia, as

not the Agents of the Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company. Our contemporary was rather unfortunate in his unacknowledged "crib" on this occasion, RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library

we stated last night, yet her charterers are

Thursday, May 31st, 5th, Tuesday. Wednesday, Grand total, 2,019.

THE usual fortnightly Entertainment will 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c. At 4 p.m., at Government House must be of consi- be given on Monday evening, at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, commetting at 1-past 8; admission being free as usual The following is the programme :-

> "The Marriage of Figaro." 2-The History of a Luciter Match. 3-Song, "The Sailors on the sea." 4-Song, "The bonnie wee window."
> 5-Trio, Piano and two Violins, "Wed-

ding March."

6-Song, "My old Kentucky home." 7-Song, "Ring the bell, watchman." 8-Reading. 9-Trio, Piano, Violin and Violoncello. Arrangement from "Oberon." 10-Song, "The City Swell." 11-Song, "The two Obadishs,"

Swatow.

Atrivals. - May 81, Douglas from Coast Potts, Anna from Chefoo; June 1, Ashuclot from Hongkong, Yesso from Hongkong! 2. Chefoo from Shanghal, Foochow from Newchwang; 4, Sea Gull from wreck marvellous umbrella, such as is only Japan; 5, Feronia from Hongkong, Her- the above subjects, I shall deal with the given to exceptionally honoured officials mine and Alice Mary from Bangkok | 6, second branch, that of Class Legislation and Princess Seraphi from Bangkok, Hwai the consequent class punishment. It is not under exceptional circumstances. And

chwang, Douglas and Norna from Hongkong, Yangtsze from Salgon. Departures.-May 31, Douglas to Hong-

kong; June 1, Yesso to Coast Ports; 2 Sea Gull to wreck Japan; 5, Chefoo to Shanghai; 6, Wodan to Hongkong. Vessels in Ports. -- Men-o war :-- U.S.S.

Ashuelot, H.M.S. Nassau, H.I.C.M.S. Chento. Steamers :- Douglas, Sea Gull, Hwai Yuen, Howsang, Feronia, Yangtage, Foochow, Norna. Sailing Vessels :- Alexander Newton, Alice Mary, Arauella, Woodlarks Hermine, Anna, Louisa, and Princess Seraphi.

> Police Intelligence. (Before James Russell, Esq.) June 9, 1877.

UNLICENSED PLYING. Five boatwomen were brought up by Inspector Swanston, stationed at Aberdeen, charged with plying their boats for hire with-out a license. On the 7th of last month, the allowed to do so up to the 1st June, but all the boat people complained that they could not find security. The Inspector sent a notice to that effect to the Registrar General; and instructions was received to inform the acting Superintendent of Police, he had the defendants arrested .- The defendants said they were too poor to find security. Case

Lo Ying Kwong, a carpenter, was charged with assaulting one Ho Chui Fa, an inmate of a house of ill-fame by throwing a brick at her which injured her leg. The defendant was sent to 14 days' hard labour, and to give security in \$25 for three months to be of good behaviour.

POLLUTING A STREAM. Lai A Ching, a coal coolie, was found bathing in a stream close to Bonham Road. He was quite naked. The defendant urged that he was a new comer and was fined 50

"TOO DRUNK." Nubby Bux, a servant on board the S. S. Japan, was brought up for being drunk at the Praya. The defendant, who said he had "too much to drink," was discharged.

A NONDESCRIPT OFFENCE Chow Asoo, a boatman, was charged by P. C. Wong Aleung, No. 184, with landing two bullooks at Praya West at 8 p.m. yesterday. That was not the proper place nor the proper time for the landing of animals. The animals were all right and in good condition. The defendant said he was employed by a man from a Sai-heung passage boat to land the animals. The Inspector in charge of the case withdrew the charge by order of the Acting Superintendent of Police.

The defendants were accordingly discharged.

Three Chinamen were brought up for being out without passes or lights, the 3rd defendant, in addition with attempting to bribe a Police Constable. The 1st and 2nd were fined 25 cents each, and the 3rd \$2 and the 10 cents offered to the Constable were forfeited to the Poor Box.

Several Chinamen were charged with being out without lights at 8 p.m. on the 8th. Fined 10 cents each. Another man was charged with having no light to his lamp at 11 p.m. while he had a pass. The defendant said his lamp was blown out Discharged. Another lot of fourteen men were brought up for being out without lights and passes after 9 p.m. and were fined 25 cents each. Another Chinaman was found at a quarter to 4 a.m. at West Point, without a pass or light. He ran when the Constable challenged him. He said he was going to buy fish, but he had no money on his person. Fined 50 cents or two days

Nine Chinese lepers ranging from 15 years to 62 years of age were charged with being found in five small boats lying close to the shore at Apleechow. The boats were leper boats, and the Inspector could not say whether the defendants were mendicants or not. They were at present detained at Aberdeen Station. The case was ordered to stand over for the present.

Mak Amow, a coolie, was charged with receiving stolen goods. The Cosmopolitan Dock was robbed last night, and the goods and Museum for the week ending June in Court were found in the defendant's possession. Remanded till the 11th inst.

> UNLAWFUL POSSESSION. Chun Afook, a hawker, was charged by P.C. Bragg, with having in his possession about 11 piculs of sugar. The Constable's attention was attracted to the spot by an alarm from a woman. The defendant and two boys were there, with a boat at the Praya. There was a quantity of sugar in the boat, about 8 to 8 piculs. All ran away except the defendant who was caught. The defendant said he bought the sugar from a seaman in a Toongkoon passage boat. Remanded till the 11th inst.

MONOPOLISING ANOTHER WOMAN'S HUSBAND. Two married women and a girl were charged with assaulting a woman, who stated that her husband was employed in a steamer and was at sea just now. This-1-Violin and Piano duet, Overture to morning the 1st defendant's husband came to visit her, and the 1st defendant came to call away her husband. He got angry and beat her. Thereupon the 1st dedendant went away and brought the 2nd and 3rd defendants to beat the complainant, They accused her of monopolising the 1st defenda ant's husband. Discharged.

A FREE FIGHT. Chung Asin and others remanded on a charge of fighting were again brought up, but were further remanded till Monday next. The defendants were admitted to bail, some in \$20 and some in \$60 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FLOGGING AND CLASS LEGISLATION. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 9th June, 1876. Str. -- In continuation of my last letter on yet, forgooth, rumours are now flying Tuen from Shanghai, Howsang from Now. so much the class law as the class punishe

be more directed towards them than towards entailing a further fee of 25 cents. By any other section of the Hongkong community. Having premised thus far I shall of which the foreigner does not contribute proceed to view the Night Pass' Ordinance. one cent unless he wishes. Thus so far, the It is undoubtedly a piece of class legis- Ordinance is unjust as regards the Chinese. lation, but it has been in force in the Colony It is also unnecessary, as the Ordinance for twenty years now and has been found to having been worked for more than ten years, contribute much to the safety of the Colony. | what good has it done? It is utterly im-On the theory that no class legislation is potent as a measure for regulating servants, desirable, it ought to be abolished, but in while it is burdensome on both the master practice it should be maintained, and and the servant himself. If it was meant personally, would be very sorry to see as a means for securing a better class of the night pass system done away with; servants, the object has most lamentably means let the carriage of failed. As a means for enriching the coffers lights in addition to the pass be at once of the Government at the expense of the rescinded. His Excellency the Governor Chinese, it is undoubtedly a success, and has power to do this under Ordinance 14 of | whether it is a right thing for the Govern-1870 without the necessity of having it ment to do or not is a question on which repealed by a special ordinance. He has there can be no two opinions. As a means simply to publish an Order in Council in for rendering residence in the City more the Government Gazette. The carriage of secure by a system of registration, it is also lights does not add one iota to the security utterly a failure. As a measure for giving of the place, nor does it help the Police a annoyance and inflicting hardship on the bit in the detection of criminals. On the Chinese householder particularly, it has contrary, a light in the hands of a thief is succeeded wonderfully well. The worst likely to throw the Policeman off his guard. feature in this Ordinance is the vicarious The enforcement of this provision is, there- responsibility thrown on the registered fore, only to make the operation of a piece householder by holding him answerable for of useful class legislation as irksome to the the acts of his tenants. Section 17 says: Chinese as possible. Were there any benefit "Whenever a fine shall be imposed upon to be derived from the carriage of lights, any person resident in any house and not lights being a householder within the meaning of notwithstanding the inconvenience it might this Ordinance, for any violation of the cause to me personally. But there are other provisions of the Ordinances, that is to say: class legislations which may be fairly done No. 11 of 1844; No. 14 of 1844; No. 12 of away with. My proposition is, keep those 1857; and No. 7 of 1858 (since incorporated that are useful and repeal those that are with No. 11 of 1844); every such fine or harsh or unbeneficial.

As to class punishments, I think few have been recovered from the actual offender, provisions in the Ordinance book can be may be recovered from the householder by more unjust than the following section (No. action at law or by a summary warrant of 25) in Ordinance No 10 of 1844; -" In lieu distress to issue out of the Court by which of the whole or any part of any penalty fine shall have been imposed, and to be provided by any law, statute or ordinance executed against the goods and chattels of whatsoever, it shall be lawful for the Court such householder without prejudice to the or Justice, before whom the matter shall be further power given by Section 19 for the 'adjudicated upon, to sentence any offender, recovery of such fine; Provided always that being a native of China, or a native of Hong- | the amount of every such fine howsoever kong of Chinese origin, to undergo such recovered from every such householder or punishment, in conformity with the usages | voluntarily paid by him may be recovered by of China, as has hitherto been usually such householder from the offender primarily inflicted on natives of China, committing liable for the same in an action for money offences in this Colony." This provision has paid to his use." Section 18 is still more given rise, I suppose, to the present practice vicarious. It provides that in case of posting a placard on the backs of of- actual offender cannot be found or brought fenders while exposed in stocks, in which the to trial, the householder shall be liable names of the parties exposed and the offences to any fine which might have been imof which they have been convicted are given posed upon him as if he had been the in large conspicuous letters. The same actual offender. The provision requires practice is adopted with regard to men no comment. Section 19 authorises the sentenced to be publicly flogged, each of landlord's house to be seized if the fine is whom is made to walk through the streets not paid, and the rents used to defray it. to the whipping post with a similar placard The hardship inflicted by these provisions on his back, the object being I suppose to need be only illustrated, and I shall give an put him to greater ignominy, as if flogging instance of the way in which these sections itself was not sufficiently degrading. Now a of the Ordinance are worked at present. man thus shamed will care for nothing in Let us suppose a number of men are taken. future; his character is blasted for life, and | up charged with gambling in a house he has no desire to reform. When punish- (Ordinance 14 of 1844). The informer and ment is carried beyond a certain point it his witnesses swear to the carrying on of pubcomes to possess a character of vindio- lie gambling in the house, the men are fined, punish- the manager in \$200 or six months hard ment is not to be vindictive but to be deter- labour, and the others in various sums or rent. Now exposure in the stocks, or the imprisonment for various periods. Those placarding of an offender, the practice of who cannot pay are of course sent to gaol. which this provision has given rise to, does Now acting on the provisions of Section 17, not carry with its infliction any deterrent the authorities come upon the landlord to recover the amounts of the fines still unpaid effect beyond holding him to shame before the public, and, as I have pointed out before, A summons is issued from the Police Court, this exposure to ignominy will not only fail to have the deterrent effect intended, comes to know of his liability is the writ, but will cause the man to become more refractory, while carrying with it the cha- when the case will be formally proved by I the production of the minutes of the original racter of being vindictive.

In my last letter I had referred to Section | case against the gamblers. 8 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1857, and I must defence to make, at all events no defence revert to it for the purpose of elucidating the subject I am writing about at present-class legislation, with its consequent class punish-The Section reads thus :- "Every person whomsoever required by the Snperintendent of Police to co-operate with any Fire the seizure of the rents of his house. Now from Brigade, whether consisting of volunteers or not, so that the same be approved by His Excellency, or in the working of Fire Engines, or in the suppression of fire, shall be bound to obey such requisition under the penalty, for every case of disobedience, of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, to be imposed by any Justice or Justices of the Peace, (or if such Justice shall think fit and the offender shall be Chinaman) of not more than fifteen nor less than five blows." Now, why should Chinaalone be singled out for castigation manner? Is it to be thought does not possess sense and sensibilities in the same way like another human being? At first I thought this obnoxious law, from the fact of its gross injustice, had been repealed, but on further research into the Ordinances, I find : been perpetuated by the new Fire Brigade Ordinance, No. 4 of 1868, Section 7 The presence of such an unjust clause contaminates the Ordinance book, and the retention of it until the present year of our grace, the present age of enlightenment. does not speak well for the English nation, which is a nation renowned for the liberality and justice of its administration. Whatever the necessity might have been for such class distinctions of race twenty years ago, that necessity no longer exists now, and this even the most anti-Chinese-minded will, I am sure, readily admit, -

lord power to recover the fines from the Passing over several minor points of class actual offenders in a civil action, it is only a legislation to be met with in the Ordinances. farce, for if the men could not be made to such as the holding of Chinese to security pay under imprisonment with hard labour, for twelve months (Section 21 Ordinance, how would they be expected to pay when a of 1858), and the easy method by which he the pressure that could be brought to bear be deported out of the Colony, shall refer myself particularly to Ordinance | was only imprisonment in a civil gaol? 7 of 1866, the Registration Ordin- have yet a deal to say on the subject of class This is decidedly the worst of all class legislation. The whole Ordinance is directed against the Chinese, though the space you have kindly allowed me. the foreigners are incidentally drawn into the operations of its provisions, but it is only because of their connection with the Chinese. For instance, the foreigner may be fined for his engaging a Chinese domestic who is not provided with a registration ticket, or the non-registration of his tenements when they are let to Chinamen; but this is all because he chooses to engage a Chinese servant or let his premises to a Chinaman, and if he deals with a foreigner or other Asiatics, he is exempt from the provisions.

This Ordinance is divided into two branches, viz. the registration of Chinese servants when engaged by foreigners, and the registration by Chinese householders of their houses. I say this is the worst of all the class enactments, because, as apart from the very serious consequences and great injustice of its working which I shall presently shew, it imposes an indirect tax on the Chinese, to the benefit of the foreigner. The fee charged for the registration of a servant is 25 cents each, and this is supposed to be paid by the servant himself, though a Liberality of that kind is only an exception.

Chinese here are numerically preponderant, holders is \$3 each, and every change in the New Missionary Bishops were in any measurement we cautiously repeated the remember the horror with which, as a by moon light this evening; but the and it is only natural that legislation should tenancy must be reported, in each instance sense parties to the resolutions, which form other way round and with the same result; bhild, we listened to the story of a wicked boatmen, wiser in their generation, had the subject of your strictures. C. M. S.

these means a large sum is annually raised

any part thereof, in case the same shall not

and the first intimation the householder

He appears in pursuance of the summons,

will avail him; there is the fact of the men

having been convicted of gambling, and it

the further expense of a distress warrant or of

beginning to end, the unfortunate householder

has not the opportunity to say a word for him-

self. He cannot question the legality or

otherwise of the gamblers' conviction, th

mere record of their conviction is sufficient

He had no locus standi in Court when the

gamblers were tried; he cannot be represent-

is given him so that he cannot even appear

to watch his own interest, in point of

fact he is judged behind his back and

muleted with a closed mouth. The broad

principle of English law is that no one shall

be punished without giving him an opportu-

nity of making a defence. Yet it is practi-

cally so in this class Ordinance. Some may

urge that the landlord must take care no

to let his house to bad men, and he mu

know the character of his tenants. This

should not be presumed, especially in

matter so highly penal. The latest case

this nature was that of an old man who was

His case really deserves the merciful con-

sideration of His Excellency the Governor

The only defence the poor old man could

make was that he did not know of th

affair, that he was too poor, that he ha

been a resident in the Colony for twenty

years and that during all this time he had

As to the provision which gives the land-

legislation, but as I have again travelled

beyond the proper length of a letter, I shall

"rein up" now, and beg to thank you for

Yours faithfully,

A CHINAMAN.

never offended in any way.

made to pay \$210 for the sins of his tenants

only a presumption, and guilty knowledge

ed at that trial, and no notice of that tria

IRRESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL" Hongkong, June 9, 1877. SIR,-la it fact or fiction,-

That public opinion is the only appeal against the official acts of the Right Rev Bishop Burdon. That the rev. gentleman referred to has, during his short career, alienated himself from almost every Society and public body

with which he has been brought into con-

tact, and that he has spent a great portion of his time in correspondence arising there-That he took a leading part in the formation of the Christian Association, but that while President and Acting Secretary of that body, he withdrew his support, and on

being questioned by the members, indignantly refused to be dictated to, and then That he has separated himself from the missionaries as a body; that on being requested to take united action with them in an address to Sir A. Kennedy, he wrote, "Oh! dear no! I would not defile your

names by writing mine in their company. . no united action is at present possible;" and that he is unable to work in harmony even with his colleagues. That he is Bishop of Victoria; or that he is the Missionary Bishop of South China

the Loochoo Islands, and Japan. That the Church Missionary Society sen to Hongkong six of their students in the care of the Rev. E. Davys, now Acting Colonial Chaplain, and that the Bishop's arbitrary action has almost totally ship

wrecked this missionary scheme. That the Bishop made a solemn promise to the Acting Colonial Chaplain and the students that he would send Mr Coghlan, one of their number, to Pakhoi in May that he suddenly introduced a new set of rules favouring his absolute control over the students; and that on being questioned as to whether these rules abrogated this promise, he announced that he had changed his mind and did not mean to keep his

That he expelled Mr Coghlan from St. Paul's College because that gentleman would not agree to sign these rules with that understanding.

That on Mr Davys expressing his intention of keeping the promise to which he was a party (and which he was bound to keep as guardian of the young men), Bishop Burdon charged the Colonial Chaplain to abandon his intention on pain of withdrawal

That Bishop Burdon also wrote to the present Colonial Chaplain, to know whether the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson (of the O M.S.). who had received the ejected student, was prepared to face the withdrawal of his license unless he should instantly turn him out of his house.

That Mr Coghlan has been enjoying the hospitality of a friend until to-day, failing the shelter to which he was entitled from his Society, and that he left for home in the French steamer Ava, his former fellowstudents being forbidden to say farewell to

That two of the other students were obliged by the Bishop to sign a bond to return home, by first mail thereafter, before they were allowed to leave the room.

That, on finding Mr Davys did not take as sufficient proof and he has practically no the Bishop's views as to the treatment of the students, the Bishop removed Mr D. from the post of theological tutor to the students and put a very young man in his only remains to be proved that their fines have not been paid. He must pay up or incur

That the Bishop further informed Ma Davys that he was not to enter St. Pauls' College until such time as he was sent for. That the demeanour and character of Mr Davys, the Acting Col. Chaplain, worthy of the greatest consideration, from his personal qualities as much as from his antecedents.

That the Bishop also dismissed Mr Davys from the post of Military Chaplain, substituting him by Rev. J. Henderson without consulting any one on the subject.

That the fourth student was, the other day, sent to Japan because the medical adviser was afraid the Red Sea passage would be too much for him; that when asked by the student what books he would read in continuation of his studies, the Bishop waived the matter and said he would give instructions before he left; that on going on board the mail steamer sealed letter was handed by the Bishop to the student, with orders that it should not be opened till the departure of the steamer that on the letter being opened (the steamer's departure having been postponed) the contents informed the student briefly and coldly that he was no longer a student of St. Paul's, but had been appointed a catechist at Hakodsdi at \$50 a-month, and that he (the student) was to put himself under the orders of the missionaries at that port. That the fifth student has also been of health; and that one student only of the

six remains in the College. provided for at the College, that they sup- our attention to a root of the deadly banian himself before us with a long face and said 29, Cygnus, plemented the commissariat out of their small incomes of \$12 a-month, notwiths. behind the stone and at length broken off a would not permit him to accompany us to tanding that all expenses were arranged piece. This was unsatisfactory, for we Ch'i-ling, the farthest point to which the to be defrayed by their Soulety.

Society Committee at home for the absolute | third, and that third at the thinnest part, sent off for a couple of local boats which withdrawal of Mr Hutchinson from the some 4 of an inck thick. However, in drew less water than his own and would Misslon work in Hongkong.

tlanity in the eyes of the community, and the wood,' (. kiang chiu mu yih). Yet middle part and open at both ends; very that it is absolutely necessary some check Confucius warned his disciples against a different from the luxurious two-roomed be placed upon the acts of men in high contemptuous treatment of youth, pointing house-boats, with doors (though porous), places who are lunwisely saddled with so out that the future of any young man may, in which we had made the journey so far. large a share of Lresponsible authority for aught we know, be superior to our own Yet there was nothing to be done but to and arbitrary power.

Yours do., COMMON JUSTICE.

A TRIP FROM SWATOW TO CANTON.

Caldwell, (S.P.G.), and Sargent, (C.M.S.), make the best of the flying hour and enjoy were consecrated at Calcutta on the Sunday | beatmen discovered a fish-trap set close by, following the passing of these resolutions, and at once drew it up to possess them-It is significant that the only one agreed to selves of whatever spoil might be found in unanimously ofter these veteran missions it. But they were disappointed, and threw

mained an unknown quantity and will continue so until civilisation regained supplies us with a foot rule. Shortly after this we came upon a small market-town or fair. which was in a filthy state owing to the late | pregnant utterances of the sage, the ribald rains. And the smells! those sacred smells, songs of the Suburra. Beyond the stove, in the very midst of which Chinamen live and overhanging the precipitous bank of and breathe and have their being, they the river, was a small temple dedicated to So we selemnly repeated these lines over were there in full bouquet that day. So we | the God of Literature. We gently pushed hurried through with speed, just having time to observe a large square of covered sheds-evidently the market-place-surrounded on all sides by shops, and forgett- | welcome us, but a glance shewed us that ing, in our anxiety to breathe, to ask the name of the town.

Later on in the afternoon, we sighted

Yu-kêng, a busy and prosperous place; its prosperity being due of course to a delicate adjustment of Feng-shui in the shape of several correctly placed pagodas in the neighbourhood. Here again, as at Kia-ying | an English Church, while three or four of Chon, the news of our arrival had preceded us; and the prospect of a novel spectacle drew many a blue-coated idler to the bank. It was moreover market-day, and the crowd was unusually large. Men, women, and children were ranged in close-packed tiers. and were straining every eye to get a sight of the wild man. Not to disappoint them, we placed a chair on the little deck outside | deep into our very soul, abiding in peace the housed part of the boat, and calmly side by side with other flowers culled at prepared to run the gauntlet of about four random from the wide field of the CAMPHOR. ... thousand eyes. Hardly a sound was uttered | magnificent literature of England. The | QUICKSILVER, ... as our boat was poled slowly by at a dis- subject was the sailor's life, its infinite SALTPETRE. ... 6.50 a 7.25 tance of some ten or fifteen yards from the hardships and danger; and the verse in shore. The crowd seem lost in astonishment at a human being wearing a different dress from their own, and with facial lineaments of other than Mongolian type. They stared and stared as if their very eyes would drop out, but there was no and here we are again diverted momentarily excitement and not a word of questionable from the main issue by our allusion to one civility. Behind the crowd on the bank, at least of the splendid literatures of Calcutta, ... the upper windows of one and two storeyed the West. For it is almost our daily fate Shanghal, demand, 741 houses were crammed to overflowing. The owners, if they had only the wit to think the ways of He of the European to be askof it, must have let them at a good figure, ed if foreigners have books - sometimes and cleared perhaps their quarter's rent, even if they have pens and ink. These For our own part, we now began fully to realize one of the intense discomforts of questions that could by any ingenuity be royalty. To be a mark for every eye, a invented to discompose the serenity it is so bull's eye for every well or ill directed necessary to observe towards Chinamen of piece of yulgar criticism-"See! see! he's all ranks and classes. We can smile when moving. He's shutting his eyes! He's they enquire if we have beef, mutton, rice folding his arms! He's blowing his nose!" corn, and pork, in that mysterious land -is indeed a high price to pay even for the which lies beyond the utmost limits of the luxury of a throne. And it is needless to known horizon; or, if we have a fixed gocall attention to the fact that we were vernment, and whether it is true or not that paying the price without enjoying the weareruled by a perpetual dynasty of women. throne. But the babies-as the mandarins | All this can be passed over with a laugh call them-were evidently enjoying them- and be quietly and briefly explained; but selves. We were to them an object of deep to be asked if we have books, we, the wonder, if not of admiration. Perhaps heirs of all the ages, whose very children there were not ten amongst them who had of ten and twelve years old possess more ever seen a foreigner, before, and it may be some time before they see another. We of the Han-lin Academy put together - this mean a bond fide foreigner, dressed in the is trying indeed. Especially so when full height of barbarian fashion; for there nothing but a comparatively intimate are a few French missionaries scattered acquaintance with our literature could about the hills at no great distance from convince the self-satisfied Confucian that here, but they wear Chinese clothes and shave the head & la queue de cochon. And the conversations that will be held over the rice bowl and pipe when the crowd before believing perhaps that we actually have us has separated and gathered again, each "books" in our wild barbarian tongue, but individual member at his own domestic settling it once for all in his own mind hearth! How they will tell the unlucky absent ones that the red-haired barbarian to the gifted citizens of the Flowery Land was bearded like the pard, and wore a queer-looking hat. That at the moment he did not appear to be drunk or engaged in knocking any one's brains out, were not long in discovering the cause. At as reputed to be the usual occupations a secluded point in a bamboo-shaded bend of foreigners in China. But perhaps of the river, they ran the boat alongside

tunity, reculant pour mieux sauter, (or ber of suspicious-looking gentlemen with as the Chinese put it, Ch'w yih ch'u shen | baskets who soon relieved them of the smugyay), and spying around in search of a rich | gled salt and separated in different direcharvest of Chinamen's eyes and hearts. tions. We had noticed the night before gossip, what would we not give to overhear | thought he had only gone to visit his father become a penance of love if it could only neighbourhood. This little affair cominterested teacher. Meanwhile we are

broken violently off as if by some malicious abreast of the district city of Chlang-le.

limits of a single work, whereas with the tedious work that-Chinese it embraces all literature—the himself-but another old gentleman in the ourselves. act of having his head shaved. He rose to the ci-devant temple had been changed, at any rate temporarily, into a dwelling house. There was nothing to attract our attention, and accordingly we beat a hasty retreat. To thoroughly interpret the scene, we need only beg the reader to picture to himself a gentleman being shampooed in the nave of his servants are frying sprats in the chancel. So we bid adieu to the String-of-Pearls Pagoda, calling to mind as we did so a little volume of poems for the young, entitled "Pearls of Thought strung in Rhyme," presented to us some years ago by no less a personage than the authoress herself. A stanza of one of these had sunk

A ship shoy! I see a boy As he sits up aloft in the clouds: His messmates down there nor reck nor care, As they pace the deck in crowds;

question ran thus : when conversing with Chinese strange to are probably the most irritating of all real solid knowledge than all the members we have anything to compare with his own most sacred store. But in half an our we cannot give him this, and, so he goes away, that they would be of no earthly advantage 31st.—The boatmen woke us up before daylight by what was for them a most unusual anxiety to get under way. We was, cat-like, watching his oppor- the bank, and were instantly met by a num-Whatever might be the sense of such home | the absence of our "captain," but we it? The torture of being stared at would and mother, who, he told us, resided in the teach us what the Chinese really think and fortably arranged, we glided quietly on feel with regard to ourselves. It may be until within a mile or so of Ch'ang-le, when safely asserted that no one as yet knows the water became so shallow that we stuck this: for Chinamen do not talk uncon- fast every minute. We then awaked to strainedly in the presence of foreigners the fact that the rain, which had caused so any more than we do in the presence of much annoyance a few days before, had Chinese. But from our press they can really been a great boon and had enabled learn in what light we regard their manners | us to reach this point without any serious and customs, their dress, their supersti- stoppage. But now no rain had fallen for tions, their vices and their virtues; while some days and the river had sunk accordwe are still without this source of a truer ingly. So the boatmen set to work in real insight into Chinese thought than can be earnest to push the boat which drew say gathered from the lips of a pedantic and two feet, through more than half a mile of water nowhere over one foot ten inches in Mar. moving slowly but surely on. The town depth. The uproar they made was somes far behind us, and the gaping crowd, still thing hideous, even for ears well habituated lingering there, fades into an indistinguish. to the melody of six or seven Chinamen all able bank of blue, until a bend of the river talking at once. They screeched; they ran hurries away the scene and sweeps it into up and down the boat; they stood on their heads-or at any rate appeared to do so, 30th.-An early morning walk through with their legs far up in the air on the high fast-drying mud brought us to an elegant | prow of the boat and their shoulders on the pagoda of somewhat unusual form. Over puntpoles down at the very water's edge. the entrance, on a slab of blue stone which Then some of them would get into the looked very like slate, were carved the two water, and at length by dint of many long characters (lien chu) strung pearls.' The shoves, and strong shoves, and shoves third (of course t'a) seemed to have been altogether, we positively found ourselves hand; but the slab being let deep into the But nothing of it can be seen from the 22. Birling (s.). ordered to Japan owing to his weak state | wall, we did not see how this could have river the city lies half-a-mile distant from been readily accomplished. Making en- the shore, and so low that its streets are quiries among the few villagers who had usually flooded for about two months out That the students felt they were so badly | collected to watch us, an an old man directed | of every year. The captain then presented which he said had forced its way us usual he regretted that the state of the water could not understand why it should not traveller can proceed by water and where it. That the Bishop formally applied in rather have forced out the whole stone becomes necessary for him to cross the February last to the Church Missionary instead of merely snapping off about a hills in the sedan-chair. He had however China age is authority, and no one dares travel much faster. These were alongside That these circumstances, if true, tend dispute the dictum of those who, in the in a few minutes and were ordinary open tolower the Church and our common Christ exquisite native idiom, are "drawing near sampans with a bamboo mat bent over the present. As it was we accepted the get our baggage moved on board as soon as patriarch's verdist with a bow, and passed possible; and while fixing up a mat at one on to examine a little kiln for burning up of the open ends and two half doors at the written paper which stood in front of the other, we comforted courselves by reflectpagoda. What a glorious sample of self- ing that after all it was only for a single deception is this harmless custom, which, night. So we sat down to a delicious by the way, presses upon the corns neither | giblet soup, hoping for the best, and at the of merchant, missionary, nor diplomatist. same time arranging both a great-coat and To believe that the spirit of the heaven- a macintosh within reach. The cup-of born sages who conturies back in the sherry-was actually at our lips, when immeasurable past gave the art of writing without we heard a gentle sifflement, folto men, has mingled with the vile substance lowed by that sound we knew so well, and the new Missionary Bishops of South India a walk upon the bank. As we landed, the of the paper whereon a single character in a moment both caudles were blown out is traced, is just one of those strained by a gust of wind, and rain began to patter theories which the Chinese delight to hold. distinctly on the miserable covering over-Luckily it does no harm to any one, and head. We put down the untasted sherry. they may go on piously collecting each lighted one of the candles under the table, errant scrap and building votive stoves for and prepared for the worst. Happily the

ment that I shall write about, because the to the rule. The registration fee for house- lest it should be erroneously supposed that sixteen umbrelles to surround it, which wrack behind. Still we can distinctly We had intended to make some progress. but after all the length of the umbrella re- boy who threw down the Bible and stamped foreseen a dark night and gone off quietly upon it. The reverence is the same, only to bed. Now the author of the Hitopadesa confined probably with us to the narrow tells us in one of the early slokas of that

In the enjoyment of sacred poetry the time of the wise passeth away: But the time of fools in dissipation,

slumber and strife. the curled-up forms of our snoring sailors, open the door and beheld-not the god blanked them all round, and retired to rest

> (To be Continued.) -Shanghai Oourier.

Quotations. Honekong, June 9, 1877. OPIUM,-New Patna, cash....\$5671 Old Patna, cash,... 5621 New Benaves, cash, 545 credit, 547 Old Benares, cash, 555 New Malwa, cash, 575 oredit, 580 Allowance Taels, -Old Malwa, cash, 600 credit. --Taels, -

Exchange. Bank, on demand, ... 3/112 104 104 30 days' night, 6 months' sight, ... Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., English Sovereigns, Australian Sovereigns. ... Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 31 Union Ing, Society of Canton, \$750 Ohina Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,400 Chinese Insurance Co., \$225 Yangtere Ins. Association, Tis. 700 H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$547 Ohina Fire Ins. Co., \$147 H.K. & W. Dook Co., 80 dis, H.K. O. & M. S. bost Co., 7 dis, Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 29 Hongkong Gas Co., \$75 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$621 Ohinese Imperial Loan, £103

Temperature. Taken at Mossrs Falsoner & Co.'s Premises. Queen's Road.)

HONGKONS. June 9, 1877.

1		
	BAROMETER— 9 A.M Do. 1 P.M Do. 4 P.M	30.004 29,970
	THERMOMETER-9 A.M	881
	Do. 1 P.M Do. 4 P.M	86 <u>F</u>
,	Do: (Wei buib) 9 x.m.	-62
	Do. Do. 1 P.M. Do. Do. 4 P.M.	83
	Do. Maximum	861
	Do. Minimum over night	82
- /		

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers :-

VESSELS TO ARRIVE. AT HONGKONG. Cardiff Carrizal, Daphne, London Leading Wind. Antwerp Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cactus O., Cardiff London London London

Cardiff Sunderland v. B'pore 28. D. McB. Park. 28, Janet Ferguson, Glasgow , Isles of the South, Cardiff Brown Brothers. Khedive, Antwerp Cardiff Paracoa. Cardiff A. S. Davis. . Nimbus, Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff London Swansea Liverpool Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Antwerp

London Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff London O. St. Elmo. Cardiff Hamburg New York Antwerp 11. H. S. Sandford (8.) Cardiff 12. Galatea (s.), Hamburg Antwern . Antipodes. Cardiff

James Wilson. Newcastle (N.S. W.) Penarth Nankin (s.), LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTE At London. -- Steamers via Sues Canal.

Lotus. James Shupherd. Ferdinand Brumm Kate Carnie.

Menelaus (str.) Lord Macaulay. Staghound.

At Newcastle (N.S.W.) for H'kong. Crested Wave. At Sylney (for Shanghas).

THE CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS AT CALCUTTA. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 9th June, 1877. Sin,-1 beg to call your attention and the attention of those interested in the question, to the fact that the Indian Bishops who agreed to the Resolutions noticed in your last night's issue, were the Bishops of Bombay, Madras and Ceylon, in Conference, under the precedency of the Metropolitan the Bishop of Calcutta. Drs. without rain. We accordingly elected to ries became Bishops rec mimends that the it back with a growl. clergy and laity of the various dioceses be. Passing a huge banian, we were so struck the consumption thereof, until they and worst had come. It was nothing; a false

20th.—The morning broke cloudy but

consulted as to the designability of forming by its immense girth that we proceeded to their precious symbols of thought shall alarm; but the sky outside looked threaten, Diocesan Synods. I simply mention this measure it with an umbrelle. It took alike here passed swey and left not a legly black, and the meen forget to rise,

Portfolio.

NATURE.

As a fond mother when the day is o'er, Leads by the hand her little child to bed, Half willing, half rejuctant to be led, And leave his broken playthings on the

Still gazing at them through the open door, Nor wholly re-assured and comforted By promises of others in their stead. Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;

So Nature deals with us and takes away Our playthings one by one, and by the hand Leads us to rest so gently, that we go Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay. Being too full of sleep to understand How far the unknown transcends the what we know. -Longfellow, in the " Atlantic."

VANITY.

The sun comes up and the sun goes down, And day and night are the same as one: The year grows green and the year grows

And what is it all, when all is done? Grains of sombre or shining sand, Sliding into or out of the hand. And men go down in ships to the seas,

And a hundred ships are the same as one And backward and forward blows the breeze, And what is it all, when all is done? A tide with never a shore in sight Setting steadily on to the night.

The fisher droppeth his net in the stream. Anda hundred streams are the same as one, And the maiden dreameth her love-lit dream. And what is it all, when all is done? The net of the fisher the burden breaks. And always the dreaming the dreamer

IT is much easier to limit one's gratitude than one's hopes and desires. In the adversity of our best friends we always find something that does not displease us.

THERE is no man clever enough to know all the svil which he does. Among the mass of manking gratitude is nothing but a strong and secret desire for atill greator benefits.

WOMAN NATURE.

Those who would elevate the standard of womanhood begin by learning that it is only through love and kindness that woman can ever attain her largest growth toward the purest ideal in which the womanly graces centre. She needs to be drawn out, and not forced or pushed hither and thither sither by friends or foes or circumstances. Hardship and unhappiness may have brought forth the brightness of some already pure samples of womanhood, but they have driven many more into the blackness of misery or left them to drift hopelessly, aimlessly on, either to the good or bad, as the tide of chance might bear them. almost every instance the poor wrecked and degraded specimens of women are driven to wreck either by a loveless childhood and youth or an after life of unhappiness which kindness might have averted or love led on to the highest plane of living.

THE ART OF BEING AGREEABLE. The art of being agreeable is both positive Negatively, it consists in not giving offence; positively, in conferring Both the positive and the negabut do not know how to make a pleasing petually guilty of faux pas and gaucherie.

moral, and physical tastes, and who easily keep pace together, have little need of other. But, those of differing intellect and in peace with their fellows.

is always so has studied human nature in | would have warned the Turks that immehabits of self-denial and self-control.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. (Standard, April 27th.)

The Russians have certainly commenced the war against Turkey with vigour. The rapidity with which their troops have pushed forward into Roumania shows that the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas has not only studied with care the lessons taught by the war between Germany and France, but has energetically devoted the months during which the army has been mobilised in Bessarabia to preparing with discernment and foresight for an energetic end rapid offensive strategy. It was last Tuesday morning that the heads of the columns of the Grand Duke pushed across the Pruth some hours before daybreak, but already some of the Coseack cavalry has passed by Bucharest, and is spurring across the plains of Western Wallachia, with the purpose of seizing the passage of the Danube before Widin, and of barring the egress of the Turks from that fortress, with a view to the capture of Kalafat. Rapidly, however, as the Cossacks have hurried on, the intelligence which we publish to-day from our Correspondent at Constantinople tells us that they have been anticipated in seizing that important strategical point, as the Turkish troops have already occupied it. This movement on the part of Badyk Pacha, the

Widin, was absolutely necessary if he desired | ance. In such an operation as the passage to hold the strong fortress of Widin, as its of an important stream like the Danube, works can be commanded from Kalafat, and much of the probability of the success of the a bombardment from that place would assailant must depend upon celerity and seriously menace its safety. Whether the surprise; much of the chance of a successful presence of the Turkish force in Kalafat has resistance on the part, of the defender on ner. caused the leader of the Russian advance in the information that he dean gain of the Royal Artillery from Coaba were working of any trooper's gin who should fall in lave chain him to the post. I then had time to Western Wallachia to alter his plans, or positions of his adversary's masses and the the Roumanian, Hungarian, and Turkish army possesses a field telegraph at all; and frontiers meet. This can hardly be any other force than the whole or a detachment of the Russian vanguard which was reported by our Correspondent three days ago as having passed Bucharest and being in motion towards the West. The object of such a stream near Giurgevo and Oltenitza. movement on the part of the Russian leaders might be either to enter Servia and give some backbone to the faltering levies of that principality, or to throw a cordon round the fortress of Widin, and sever the communication of its garrison with Servia, and limit the area from which supplies can be drawn. As far as is at present known, it does not appear that there are any Turkish troops in considerable force westward of Widin, except in the extreme west of the Empire, where about forty thousand men are believed to be engaged in the endeavour to reduce Turkish Government would do wisely abandon, for the present at least, this difficult and profitless mountain warfare. the Russians be successful on the Lower Danube any success against Montenegro must be of no avail; and if the Turks can decisively repulse their ussailants in more important part of the theatre of war a crushing force could then be spar, I to stamp out the Montenegrin flame. Should Russians, by reinforcing the Servians, able to advance in force from Servia the direction of Sofia, the Turkish troop engaged in Montenegro must be divided from the rest of the army, and if pressed from Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro, must find themselves in an almost desperate

the castward of Widin, which may be concidered as the central point of the European bulk of the army of the Porte in Europe scattered along the Danube. This army is | " miggle," or " make oneself scarce" ar believed to muster in round numbers about superseded by "slope" and "skedaddle" two hundred and fifty thousand men, with the "muff" of yesterday is the "duffer" these troops, forty thousand, as we have one's horse (otherwise 'cropper'), around Widin, twenty thousand at Rustchuk and Silistria, and the remainder in reserve south of the Danube, and in the fortresses of Schumla and Varna. Movements of troops down the Danube from Widin are however reported, and these would point to the conalarmed at the rapid advance of the enemy, are hastily concentrating their forces to bar the passage of the river in the direction of Rustchuk or Silistria. In this case much depends on rapidity, a quality which the Turks have not yet displayed, but in which the Russians have certainly not been lacking. The latter, although it is alleged that small parties, were already in Roumania, can only commenced to move their heavy of the 24th. These marched by three different librium to produce the highest results. right passed through Ungheni, occupied art; others are totally lacking in both its | which leads from Jassy to the important elements, and seem made expressly to be strategical point of Galatz on the Danube. as disagreeable as possible in themselves | The centre column, passing by Leova, also and to make this disagreeableness felt by directed its march on Galatz; and the column all round them: others will have a desire of the left, marching from Bolgrad, in to please and an unwillingness to offend, Southern Bessarabia, appears to have moved upon the same point, although from the expression in either direction and are per- statement that Turkish gunboats and ironclads have been stationed at Tultcha, it People who agree in their intellectual, would appear that the generals of the Porte apprehended lest a passage of the river might be attempted near this point from making any effort to be agreeable to each Bessarabia into the Dobrudscha. Such an attempt might, indeed, be made with a view physical organization, of differing moral of gaining a passage somewhere, so as to sensibilities, of diverse calibres and capa- turn the Turkish defences on the stream bilities, often have to tug very hard, to be above, but the operation would be extremely very self-denying, and very tolerant to live | hazardous in the face of a naval force, and even if successful would lead the corps Two doctrines lie at the foundation of which might here gain a passage into a this art, the doctrine of equal rights, and, fearfully unhealthy district, where the the bone. He darted quickly through the and thinking that occupation will liven me like a mad dog. But I had merely my own his loss .- Pioneer. growing out of that, the doctrine of self. Northern warriors would be exposed as stage door, wishing to escape all notice, up I go the round of the camp, get my gun hands to defend me, and I seemed powerless denial. My neighbour has just as much | mercilessly to the destructive effects of fever right, if he is tall, to take long steps, as I and dysentery as were the French in the the feelings of the actors were shocked by Still I feel ill at ease. By Jove! it is the if I was being bitten to pieces. Tearing have, being short, to take short steps; and | early days of the last war. It would appear if it is hard for us to keep equal pace, he is more probable that Galatz being occupied the to play Shylock in a back wig, instead of no more to blame than I; neither is to further advance will be made in the direction blame, and the inequality of locomotion of Braila, with the ultimate object of must be got along with, or we must not try forcing the passage of the Danube at the but made no remark; such a man was to walk together. We may walk in the point which may be found the most suitable same direction still, but so far apart from above that town. The importance of the each other that neither shall weary nor Russian occupation of Galatz can hardly be annoy the other. For a brief space both over-estimated. Within five miles of that may compromise, one taking shorter steps | place the railway from Jassy to Galatz forms than is natural, the other longer steps than its junction with the line from Galatz to is quite comfortable, but when this com- Bucharest. Whatever use the Russians may promise ceases, separation or disagreement | have made of the line for the transport of must follow. The harmonious adjustment | troops there can be no doubt that on it they of differences in daily life of which the must greatly depend for supplies and instance given is a fair type constitutes in ammunition, and that it will eventually great measure the art of being agreeable. form the main line of their communications. Most people, for a short time and under A few miles from Galatz this line-crosses the favorable circumstances, can be agreeable navigable river Sereth, by the Barboschi both positively and negatively, but he who Bridge, and the slightest warlike capacity

himself and in others with care, and formed diately on the threat of active hostilities this fatal apathy, however, this precaution has been neglected till too late; for though gun-boat has now gone up the Sereth, the Barboschi Bridge is surrounded with entrenchments, bristling with guns, the work of either Russian or Roumanian hands, and is probably secure from destruction. Rapid as has been the advance of the vanguard of the Grand Duke, it does not appear that any very large force has as yet reached Galatz as our Correspondent mentions only sixty thousand men as already moving on this point, and we must still expect that the concentration of the army in Roumania will require a longer period of time than some who have been thunderstruck by the word and blow strategy of the Grand Duke Nicholas expect. When that concentration has been effected, much will depend not only on the tactical ability of the leaders but also on the organisation of the armies. The reports that we receive point to the belief that in matters of supply, equipment, and hospitals the Russian staff has made the army committed to its charge almost perfect during the period of its mobilisation. the Turkish army, on the other hand, we hear that the commissariat and medical arrangements are lamentably defective, and

Turkish commander in the province of is reported to have already made its appear-It is more than doubtful whether the Turkish the Turks, far from pushing forward outposts to observe the enemy's motions, seem to limit their offensive actions on the Lower Danube to sending mere boatloads of infantry, without aim or purpose, up or down the

THE ARGOT OF POLITE SOCIETY

It is curious to watch the gradual rise

and fall of a popular locution; to note how the once familiar phrase imperceptibly sinks into disuse, and is replaced by another doomed to an existence equally ephemeral. Could Thackeray and Albert Smith revisit us, the former would find his dearly beloved "snob" ruthlessly metamorphosed into-"cad"; while the "gent" of the latter has long since become as obsolete as the beaux, bucks, and dandles of former day now amalgamated under the generic title of "swell," Those genial appellations of our youth, "trump" and "brick," may still linger in the border land of conversation but the laudatory encomium in vogue nowadays appears to be "a rattling good fellow, and, lower down in the social scale, one-er." The highest expression of admiration is comprised in a "stunner," and the reverse is languidly intimated by the annihilating term, "bad form." A gentleman who experiences a cartain difficulty crossing Piccadilly at ten p.m. is described as "screwed," or more generally "tight a glaring waistcoat or trouser pattern, such as Joseph Sedley and Grasnot were wont to delight in is simply voted "loud," and the slightest deviation from the ordinary If we turn our attention from the west to jog-trot of respectability stigmatised as London is playfully spoken of as the "village"; and the fashionable Sunday frontier of the Turkish Empire, we find the resort in the Regent's Park arbitrarily abbreviated into "Zoo." To "bolt. four hundred and sixty-eight guns. Of to-day; while loss of fortune, a fall from caid, are engaged with Montenegro. Till indeed, any calamity incidental to human quite lately sixty thousand were in or nature, is pithily and expressively designated "coming to grief." If personal chastisement be intended, the cifender is not to be "threshed" or "pitched into," but his head is to be "punched"; a threat, we are rejoiced to say, more frequently talked about than put into execution. A cigar is figuratively styled a "weed," an innovation applicable enough to the anomalous compounds of nastiness retailed at the Derby, the Boat-race, and other public gatherings, but an evident misnomer as regards the emporium ; and its concomitant drink has been quaintly and far more intelligibly feel "chippy" next morning). The word mustered every morning. This is one of the him at the door. columns in the early hours of the morning "cheek," as synonymous, with conceit or troopers. Another, named Ned, is in camp, "Me come inside," he yelled. "You go touched, and it was not until he tried to tive element must be present and in equi- routes. The detachment on the extreme antiquity, still largely patronised by the on patrol with the senior officer in charge of He made a rush to pass me and I struck he was. One of the others saw what had Some people are born proficients in this Jassy, and thus seized the line of railway obliging correspondent of if we mistake a hundred miles away, and I do not expect let fly a spear at me. The missile passed rescue, but the tiger did not attack again import and of undoubted originality, might for want of anything better to do I begin to never have been naturalised among us.-

KEAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN

sallied forth from his lodgings in Cecil street. His parting words to his wife were : shoes, stockings, wig and other trifles of costume. The night was very cold and foggy; there had been a heavy snow, and a thaw had set in ; the streets were almost impassable with slush which penetrated another innovation; he was actually going the traditional red one. They smiled among themselves, shrugged their shoulders, beyond remonstrance—beside, what did it matter? he would never be allowed to appear a second time. Jack Bannister and Oxberry were the only ones who offered him a friendly word. When the curtain rose the house was miserably bad, but by and by the overflow of Covent Garden, which was doing well at that time, began to drop in and make up a tolerable audience. His reception was encouraging. At his first words, "Three thousand ducats, well! Dr Drury, who was in front, pronounced him "safe." At "I will be assured I may, there was a burst of applause, and at the great speech ending with and for these courtesies I'll lend you thus much moneys, the sound of approbation was very strong. bridge should have been destroyed. With a Even as the curtain fell upon the first act success was almost ensured, and already the actors who had treated him so superciliously began to gather round with congratulations. But he shrank from them, and wandered about in the darkness at the back of the stage. The promise of the first act was well sustained in the second. But the great triumph was reserved for his scene with Salanio and Salarino in the third, where the flight of his daughter Jessica with a Christian is told him; there so terrible was his energy, so magnificent his acting, that a whirlwind of applause shook the house. Then came the trial scene, grander still in its complex emotions and its larger scope for great powers, and all was so novel, so strange, so opposed to old traditions. When the curtain finally fell upon the wild enthusiasin of the audience, the stage manager who had snubbed him offered him oranges, Arnold who had bullied and "young man'd" him brought him

Drunk with delight he rushed home, and with half frenzied incoherency poured forth the story of his triumph. The pit rose at me !" he cried. "Mary, you shall ride in your carriage yet !" "Charles," lifting the child from his bed, "shall go to Eton. that apathy, carelessness, and corruption Then his voice faltered, and he murmured, are rife in the administrative departments; if If Howard had but lived to see it." while that ecourge of camps, typhus fever, Temple Bar,

A NARROW ESCAPE. yet and no Russian fleet has been able to boots which his pipe-stem calves vainly tried loose, my end would have been certain; but find its way into the arabian Sea, Bombay to fill, after the fashion of their late owner, the good rope held firm. I called to the has had fire opened upon it from a big gun his master. With a red silk handkerchief gins for handcuffs, and in a trice he was

directions of their movements. The rapidity harbour defences, when a man who ought write a note to his master when I heard a severely lacerated, and my arm badly bitten. ed desirable to strengthen the Servians, which the Russians have already shown to have touched some part of the machinery succession of yells, as if from gins, then a The gins brought me some water, and I cannot, from the information as yet at our augurs much in favour of their continued in the turnet either misunderstood the order rush of feet over the stones. I rushed out dressed my wounds. As I concluded, I disposal, be accurately gauged. It is re- celerity, and they will probably hold a or made a serious mistake, for he pulled and beheld the trooper Ned pursuing the heard the rope snap. My enemy was now ported, however, that a Russian force has powerful anxiliary towards an energetic the trigger. The turnet happened to be black boy, with two spears and a tomahawk only held by the handouffs. He crawled passed the Danube at Gladova, about twelve concentrated action in the field telegraph. revolving, and the gun went off just as its in his hand. Ned chases him round the on his hands and knees into the moonlight, muzzle was pointing up the harbour! We camp; the boots begin to tell on the pursued and howled like a native dog, beating his have not heard whether the gigantic projectile did any harm among the shipping. although if it did not the fact is a marvel, considering the large number of steamers, ships, and boats which were lying in the direction of its flight. Bombay itself has made a narrow escape from a serious accident, for a few yards further revolution of the turret would, have made all the difference between sending an 18-ton gun shot into the midst of a crowded city and sending it to a grave in the harbour. There is something peculiarly disagreeable in the infernally energetic whiz of a round shot, or the angry scream of a shell near one's ears, and we fancy that many a seafaring individual felt very uncomfortable from the moment he heard the rushing of the projectile from the turret-ship until he saw it bury itself in the water and send up a column of spray. We have no doubt it is tunity of improving themselves in their shot and shell from a turret ship at random while the turret is revolving has its drawbacks, such as endangering the life and property of a number of peaceable citizens. who deserve better treatment, we hope that a similar accident may never occur again. The Dockyard authorities have reported the mishap to Government, which will be compelled to take notice of the affair. We hope that Government will at the same time see the desirability of urging upon the Secretary of State the necessity of providing Bombay turret-ships with properly trained marine artillerymen. - Bombay

Gazette.

THE NATIVE POLICE OFFICER. BY OLD CHUM. In the winter of 18- I was stationed in one of the most dreary and barren parts of the country it is possible to conceive in Western Queensland. It is early morning, about half an hour after sunrise. before me is anything but inspiriting: a succession of stony ridges, lightly timbered of the country. To the left is an immense in one direction, glistening with soda as supply of the camp depends in dry seasons. habitations of the troopers and the gins belonging to the camp. Intervening between my hut and these is another hut, the quarthe detachment. A deep silence reigns over the camp-a here."

christened B.S. (N.B., after too copious dusky figure is seen gliding over the plain impudence, is, notwithstanding its relative probably fast asleep. All the rest are away | h-1. I spear you." soliloquise. My soliloquy ends with the enquiry. "What on earth is to be done in for a sick man. I try to smoke, and can't. some kind. I take another stroll through the camp. Everything seems suspiciously quiet. The gins stand up as I approach.

"Where's Ned, Lucy ?" "That fellow inside, sir." "Is he sick?" I ask.

"Baal me know." I then go to his hut, and hearing a low, I call out sharply,

and scowling face of the aboriginal. I look one to stretch out a hand to save me? How at him steadily.

"Did you hear me call you?" He looks me straight in the face, but makes no answer, nor any motion to salute: The moon and stars whirled before me I see mischief here, so I order him to stand up and salate. He does so, but does not

open his mouth.

"Are you sick?" I ask. "Baal sick, Marmy, only cold cabon," eves are inflamed. Evidently the fellow has should be utterly powerless. Coming the fever, but his hands and head are cold with the gun, I stumbled over a strong as ice. I order him to lie down, and if he green hide rope I had made for breaking in was still "no good" to send his sister (a gin | young milkers. I changed my mind, and belonging to one of the absent troopers) for | decided to rope him, and if unsuccessful to medicine to me. As I move away I notice again how very still the camp is, and how unusually quiet the gins are. I go to the stockyard and let the horses out, and then begin again to feel strangely depressed. rope," Again I take my gun with the intention of walking off my wretchedness, when I notice a horseman riding up to the but, Laying the gun down in the verandah, I go to see who it can be, and find it is a black from the nearest station.

Well, Tommy, what is it !" "Master sent me for the mail, sir," " Sergeant gone now for it along a town, I reply ; "you wait long a store." "All right; mo wait," he says. He was got up, regardless of expense, in

the very lightest of riding costume, consist- | desperate efforts to reach me, blaspheming

fellow make 'em me no good," he said. I took him to my quarters and handcuffed him; then taking him back to the sergeant's whence proceeded a monotonous crooning. but I chained him by one hand to the It was my antagonist. Suddenly I heard of post of the verandah.

getting too flash. S'pose I have any more trouble with you I'll give you a good hammering. Stop there." I called to the gin to bring his blankets and he rolled himself up crying, "Marmy! Marmy! That fellow

"Marmy," he said, "me no good long a cobra (head). Mine think it sleep." "All right," I said ; "sleep."

I examined the handouffs, saw that he quarters. It was now dinner time, and I dare approach him except his sister Lucy. accountable feeling of despondency. By- heal, and I became so nervous that I had to and-by a gin came to tell me that Ned apply for leave to get away from the place wanted to see me. I walked over and spoke | where I had passed such a horrible night.

"Well, Ned, what is it?" "Mine been cobon cold, Marmy. Bad 'long o' cobra. You let me yan along camp. Mine be quiet and get well quick. Too cold here. Me die."

of grog and let you go." *I brought him the grog, made him drink | Major Bolden, of the 68th L. I., was out

make it more noise I no let you off again." He said, "Sergeant make it me no good, received news of a kill, and went out early he been cut my hair and burn it." Then the next morning to beat up the tiger. he walked off to his hut. The gins all left Shortly after the commencement of the the camp and talked in low tone together. beat, the tiger, a very savage one and the I neticed this, but yet suspected nothing.

After another turn with the gun I retea. There is no sound in the camp—not not now expected to live. Passing by the tick-tick of the little clock over the fireplace. among the natives of sickness or fear. Sudjust time to look to my revolver when there with patches of wiry grass denoting the the camp was attacked by the wild blacks, presence of springs upon which the water who were numerous and hostile here. The door was open, and in rushed two gins-On the right is a row of low mud huts, the | Lucy and Cora. They went into the next room and closed the door. "What's the matter?" I cried.

"Oh, Marmy, that fellow Ned he kill 'em ters of the camp-sergeant, and the repository altogether along o' camp. That got one fragrant samples issuing from Mr Benson's of the rations, clothing, &c., for the use of fellow picaninny now and break em up. shied violently. Bolden in the act of firing That one cranky. You! that one come now fell off, and was, it is said, caught before

At the same moment I heard the trooper libations of the above a man is apt to in search of the horses, which have to be coming on to the back verandah. I met

lovers of argot; but were it not for the the camp. At this moment they are probably him in the face, upon which he fell back and happened, and came up at once to the not—the Daily Telegraph, "tall talk," a them back for two or three days. I feel a me and entered the hand of the gin Cora, and made off. Bolden was taken to camp, Transatlantic phrase of apparently similar great sense of loneliness and solitude, and coming out at her elbow. She had partly and messengers were sent off for assistscream of pain when I was hurled to the was, however, impossible to procure ground, and a black face with a forming medical aid under 24 hours. When the this wretched Never-never country?" First, mouth and red gleaming eyes, close upon Doctor arrived from Nusseerabad the I decide to send the sergeant to the nearest mine, snapping, frothing, and tearing at my will take a trooper with him, get the fort- mad blackfellow held me pinned to the died on the morning of the 22nd April. As the church clocks were striking six he nightly mail, camp there for the night, and ground whilst he lacerated my throat with His remains were brought in here, and return next day, getting his horses shod his powerful teeth like a wild beast. It was interred with military honors on the evenread. No use; something is wrong with me. | could I only reach that gun leaning against | Regiment, the 68th Light Infantry, he I have been so many years at this police the outside of the hut. It was capped and was beloved by officers and men slike, and through his worn boots and chilled him to work that I feel ashamed of my uneasiness, loaded, and I would have shot him down a number of sorrowing comrades mourn and repaired to his dressing-room. There and knock over a duck or two for dinner. in the black demon's hands. It appeared as fever coming on. Not a white face nearer piece out of my throat, rending my shirt to than twenty-five miles. Pleasant prospect shreds, and giving me one more savage bite on the arm, seemed at last to have exhausted Here is a certain indication of disorder of him. I felt his muscles relax, his breath came slowly, and suddenly he was helpless as a child. I flung him from me and seized him by the throat, the blood from my wounds dropping on his face. We formed ghastly picture. I called out to the gins bring me handouffs, but too late! Again his chest heaved, his muscles grew rigid, and once more he got me down, this time his monotonous chanting, I know he must have kness on my chest. The pale moon lit up heard me. He is either sulking or sick, so his savage, frothing face, and his eyes scintillated like red hot coals; his breath fel "Ned!" The song ceases, but no answer. like a furnace blast. Seizing a handsaw "Ned!" again. This time the trooper | which was lying near, he commenced backcomes to the door of the hut, and something ing at me with it as if it were a tomahawk. induces me to take particular note of the Then he commenced tearing with his teeth fellow. He is a strong, powerful black, of again, and I felt I was doomed. I thought: immense size, with the usual coarse look if Am I to be torn to pieces here, with no

long will this last? What a death to meet!" I cried out to the gine in the hut, but no one answered. I was rapidly suffocating. apparently at arm's length. I was assured my last hour had come, when again his grasp relaxed. With my little remaining strength I hutled him from me, and rushed to get the gun, determined to shoot him, for I notice that he trembles, and that his I felt certain if another struggle occurred I called the gins and said, " Now suppose

you no help me this time I let this fellow go, and he kill you altogether. Hold this

With the gun in one hand, and the end of black, and, stooping down, fastened his legs together. I was nearly fainting, but in Epirus, Thessaly, and Orete at the right with the gins' help succeeded in coiling the rope round his arms, legs, and body, and at to be a free city, et il nous faut Batoum last I had him securely bound. Scarcely de l'autre coté. The massacres by the was the operation complete when I fainted, Turks, he said, will probably be awful; and fell almost within arm's length of him. How long I lay I don't know, but when I in Bulgaria and Syria. Surely this is came to my sensor I was paralysed with convincing proof of the purely Christian cold, and the black-follow. was making philanthropic rious of Russia, an Forth

Although England has not declared war ing of a pair of light riding trousers, and in a most awful manuer. Had he been in a very remarkable and dangerous man- round his waist, he was evidently got up for handcuffed feet and hands. I then ordered The other day, a detachment of the the occasion, and ready to make a conquest them to draw him to the verandah, and the 18-ton guns on board one of our floating with his finery. I had just sat down to survey myself; clothes torn off, throat who seems exhausted, but seeing me he head against the stones. I threw myself on made a rush for me, and I laid hold of the my bunk and watched; with what feelings trooper by the neck and said, "What the may be imagined." Would daylight never are you about, you brute? Lay down come? How many hours before I can expeet the return of the sergeant? How-I He seemed tractable but sullen. "That remember no more, I fainted again: Recovering consciousness at the dawn of day, I saw a huddled up mass lying before me, tramp of horses; then the word, "Dismount." "Look here, my man," I said, "you are | The patrol had returned, and I should have help. My brother-officer ejaculates. "Good God! what's the matter?" I could only faintly say, "Mad!" when a trooper rushed Ned been kill 'em my little boy. Yoccoi'l Yoccoi!" The maniac was then taken to a tree in the centre of the camp; a fire was lighted near him, and his blankets given him. These were torn to shreds directly. admirable to give our gunners every oppor- was secure and then returned to my own Next day he died, and none of the blacks delayed over that meal as long as possible, | How long I lay ill it is needless to relate; but still could not get rid of the same un- but for a long time my wounds refused to

FATAL TIGER ACCIDENT. NUSSEERABAD, 25th April. . .

A very sad event took place about 80 "All right," I said; "I'll get you a glass miles from this place on the 22nd current, at Manselgurh, in the Shahpoora State. it, unlooked the handouffs, and said, "Now | tiger-shooting with two other officers, haygo to your but, baal gammon. S'pose you ing already bagged two tigers and a panther. On the night of the 17th they terror of the neighbourhood, was afcot, and as soon as he was seen he broke back and turned, and leaving it outside went in to severely mauled one of the beaters, who is even a dog barks; I heard nothing but the positions taken up by Bolden and his two companions, the tiger received three shoots with the stunted trees common to this part | There were no fires in the camp, a sure sign | successively, and then disappeared into the jungle. The party had two elephants out stretch of plain extending for seventy miles | denly I heard cries from the camp. I had with them, one carrying a howdah and the other a pad; the former was, however, white as snow, and only relieved at intervals | was a rushing of feet, and I concluded that | useless, having proved itself an arrant coward. Bolden mounted the pad elephant and followed up the wounded beast, and the other sportsmen made a circuit in order to occupy positions of advantage should the tiger seek to escape into the open when followed up by Bolden's elephant. The latter had only gone a short distance when he was charged by the tiger. The elephant reaching the ground by the infuriated tiger. who bit him severely in the leg, and then made off to worry the elephant. Major Bolden did not at first know he had been get up that he saw how hopelessly crippled opened the door to listen. I just heard her ance both to Doolee and Nusseerabad. It injured leg was taken off, but the patient post office; distant about thirty miles. He throat and face. I was beneath, and this gradually sank from exhaustion, and finally meanwhile, to be serviceable for patrol on a frightful position. I breathed a prayer ing of the 28rd. In Major Bolden the "I wish I was going to be shot." In his G's return. Having settled this I get to God for mercy. I knew I was in the station has lost a man it could ill afford to hands he carried a small bundle, containing breakfast. This over, the horses in and roll hands of a raving maniac. It seemed as if lose; now that he has gone there can be no called, the sergeant starts, and I am alone he had the strength of two or three men. harm in saying that he was the beau ideal with one trooper and a few gins. After Every muscle and vein in his body seemed of an English gentleman, a first-rate shikart, seeing them start I enter the hut and try to swollen to twice their ordinary size. Oh, and a thoroughly good fellow. In this

> BEFORE leaving Paris last week for Russia General Tchernaieff was very communicative. He confided to his French friends that he had been selected by the Czar and the military authorities to raise a foreign legion for the assistance of Montenegro, and had succeeded in getting together some Italians, Swiss, Spaniards, and 800 Englishmen, dont je fais grand cas, a cause de l'effet moral que cela produira ; but that now he had been summoned to take up a post in the regular army. He announced that, while Russia would make diversions in Asia and elsewhere, she would take the 350,000 men now behind the Pruth down towards Silistria—the original idea of crossing by Galatz having been given up on account of the unhealthiness of that neigh. bourhood; that they were not afraid of the thirty Turkish gunboats | for they have 3 0 guns, and will establish heavy batteries co cover their crossing. He disparaged Abdul Kerim Pasha, and while praising the Turkish soldier said that the Turkish officiers | he estimated the strength of the opposing Turkish forces at 180,000. spread over a large area. He admitted that the passage of the Balkans would be to gh work, for the Turks have fortified every defile and passage during the last twelve month. The country, he said, will be a fat one to live in at this season, with ample supplies of forage | the railway will be used solely for bringing up supplies, and all the troops will march. It would take a month to reach the point of crossing the Dantibe. He thinks the Grand Duke Nicholas : pas fort, but his chief of the staff a very able man. Austria, in his opinion, would at once occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would unfortunately free a number of Turkish troops to meet the Riesians ; but as a diversion, Servia was to be again stirred up ; and General Ignation was the rope in the other, I approached the charged with the task of keeping the Greeks up to the mark, and producing outbresks moment. He should wish Constantinople we expect to find every Christian murdered

NOTIOE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TIROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventua circulation of one thousand copies. already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address MR CHUN AYIN, Manager. ...

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

POSTAL BATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

- Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ownces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bonk fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Curgent may be paid either as Newspapers or

N.R. means No Registration.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction. Between any other two of	2	co Registration	to Newspapers	Bks, & Pttn Per 2 oz.	
the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hong- kong, Macao, Ports of China					
and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon and the Philippines, by Private Ship, Between the above by Con-	4	8	2	2	
tract Mail,	8	8	2	4	

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are : the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies) South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom	and	Union	Countrie
Letters.	lon :- Via Irindia 16 9		By any other route.
Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, Other Union Cour			2 4
Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns,	12 8 • 2		12 8 2
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Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Clare Wood Telepas ton

Cape A and Thishop !		
Letters, 26	Property 3	22
Registration, 12		12
Newspapers, 6		4
Books and Patterns, 10		10
Canada, Vancouver's	Jalanc	i, Prin

Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotis, Honolulu (N.R.),

	and Hawaii (N.R.):-
	Letters, 20 16
,	Registration, 12 12
	Newspapers, 6
	Books and Patterns, 8
	W. Indies. Buenos Agres. Costa Rica

Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monta Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:-

Letters, 38 34
Newspapers.
Books and Patterns, 10
Registration
to Honduras, & Bri- 12 13 13
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru !
Letters, 50 46
Newspapers, 8
Books and Dettorns 12 10

Registration, Brazil :--Letters. Registration,

Any publication fulfilling the conditions, hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows :-lst. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertise.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date, of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a three ounces; and up to this weight raw book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must no be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, otherwise) or in a cover entirely open both ends, so as to admit of easy remov for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in-

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter. written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary books or other publications, prints, maps, departure of the French Packets, arranges times; that it is exposed to considerable sailing vessel but such as is specially so Charles Moreau &c., may be either printed, written, en- ments have been made for receiving at the pressure and friction in the mail bag; and graved, lithographed, or plain, or any Post Office late letters-except those to that, whenever the bag has in the course of mixture of these. Further, all legitimate und through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to its transmission to be transferred by means binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, de. and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, tollers.

&c. must not be sent as a separate packet. Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the or lithographed, may also be sent by The late fee will also be 18 cents.

book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a (whether meparate or otherwise) unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, It may be tied at the ends with string: Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet,

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length. 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth. unless it be sent to or from one of the Boyernment offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 linches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria. Agores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sont by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width,

TATTEBNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mare use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrin-

sio value. Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade nationne ar samples of merchandise,

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States : and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread wilk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than and spun allk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

. The rule which forbids the transmission torough the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the sent to its destination, Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford. complete protection to the contents of the Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone ; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd lalands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad. A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France. Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12

inches in width or depth. To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee

of 18 cents extra postage. The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up greater part of which is printed, engraved, to half an hour after the time of closing.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON COR-RESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST

INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &C. Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold

at this Office. The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U. S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italies. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent :--Letters, per half ounce,

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vuncouver's Island, Bahainas, Nassau, New Providence, 12 Aeninwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamulca,

Hawail, Newfoundland, 12 Guatemala, Marquesus Is. Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, ... 12 Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçoa, Grey-Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada. Nicuragua, Santa Martha. Turk's Island, Venezuela,

West Indles, 12 Bolivia, Chill, Ecuador, Peru, 12 Brasil, 12 Argentine Confederation, Busnos, Ayres, Paraguay, Uru-Books and Papers.

Circulars &c., for Canada, per Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz) each Paper. Books, &c , for all other places, per 4 ozaminimiting Any articles found enclosed in News-

papers or Book Packets (as kilk starves, lewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold. Artangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other pieces named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Coylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it

forwarded. Assessment of

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannie Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, Army Schoomasters (not apperintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny, or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however conform to the following regulations;-1. Not to exceed hair an ounce. No

double letters are allowed. 2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class. Post Office is, of course, applicable to the or description must be stated in full on Pattern Post; and a packet containing any- the letter, and the commanding Officer thing of the kind will be stopped, and not must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full. * But not Warrant Officers, vis., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter,

Communication with Batavia. The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from The French Packte for Batavia wait at

Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly. It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities :-In the S. W. Monsoon.

The English Mail. The French Mail. In the N.E. Monsoon. A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail. The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be precaution no fragile article should be sent to give notice to this Office of the departures Carlew through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several

is much increased. No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it

is would disapprove of his doing so. Postmasters are not allowed to return any Stamps. letter or other packet to the writer or sender. or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address. even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with war (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail; from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasimuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Bent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created ; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe Conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coln, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double tegistration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are busted are detained for the next despatch Even if the lotter de not contain our article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silvermoney, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are Books and Papers-to British Offices,

5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value ; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz. 4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all : Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder,

or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing PARCELS.-The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disap-

pointment is caused by persistent attempts | Fletcher, Angus to send small valuable trifles through the Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fyfe, J. B. Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having Gallary, R. J. often spent more in Postage than would Gardner, C. F. have paid the freight by steamer. No Gillming, Mme.] refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered. PATTERNS .- Some difficulty is experienced

in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small nums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghal, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in Law, Thos. either direction, Money-Orders must be Lawrence, L. The Stamps tendered for sale must not | Macandrew, J. F. 1 exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly Mackey, J.

clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note. The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase Alden Besse in any case which appears doubtful or Anglo Saxon

suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Antioch Commission of one per cent on all Stamps | Antwerp purchased. - Letters containing Stamps should Registered, and the Stamps should be

secured from observation. During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, placed in strong covers; and even with this | Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested

of such ships. No correspondence will be forwarded by Cathorstone

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1. - Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also, issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2 -Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage 3. Many Money Orders are supplied to

residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-

tures of the malls. 4.-No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the dayt and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived

The commission is as follows :-Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2,..... 18 cents, £7..... 54 13 Local Money Orders. 50.....80 ,, 8 .- Lists of Money Order Officen in the United Kingdom may be consulted at

Hongkong Shanghai, and Yokohama. 6.-Names must be given in full (expect when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be

specially crossed to any Bank. 7.-No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be antertained.

0.-No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied + Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases,

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, June 8, 1877.

Lote, Paps. Marks, Mrs Alex. 2 McKay, G. S. Armand Single-) Middleton, J. T. 1 ton & Co. Mitchell, W. 1 regd. Assis, Eduardo del Monkman, J. W. 1 Morrison & Co., 1 Baptista, Joan Messrs Batton, Mrs Nelson, Geo. Kerr 1 Bennett, Mr 1 Notying, A. Besing, Mrs S. E. 1 Bisset, Chas. H. 2 Olga, Miss Chhuffoo, Singh 1 regd.Osborne, Col., Chun Tak, C. 1 Owen, John Cockburn, Col. Oxley, H. Davidson, Gerald Palmer, J. A. Patru, Capt. G. 1 Davur Peston- } Porks, Mrs jee Framjee Arthur J. Matches, Candles, Scap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Dawson, F. Pollard, Mr -Dias, Ignacio Poret, Dr Benito 1 Redmond, D. S. Edwards, James Richards, Wm. H. 1 Rodrigues, regd, Robertson, John 2 Rosenberg, Marie 1 regd. 2 Ruchwald, Leo.) Shepperd, Capt. 1 Siran, Monsr. Smith, Dr. F. C. Snowdeal, Gordon, G. Wm. H. Gordon, W. F. Spiteri, Joseph F. (Major) Stevenson, A. Graham, Mrs. St. John, Miss Taylor, R. Greiff, Leib Toong Chie & Co.1 Thomas, John 1 Hannan, Robert James Tucker, Capt. Veasy, Miss Victory, Madlle. |

> For Merchant Ships. Lets. Pape. Lete. Paps.

Konlez, Paul

Krauss, Alfred

Walker, E. R.

Walker, James

Welman, T. H.

Wilson, Tom.

Wingfield, H.

Wolkolds, W.

Wolton, Jeseph

Winne, Mr

Wilkinson, W. 1 regd.

Kenid Leading Wind Letty Gales 2 Lord Macaulay Atma Madanzar, s.s. Maggie Douglas Maid Marion Mary Whitridgo Matago McNear Monkchester Nautilus drews . Paraguay, s.s Christian McAusland City of Berlin Postess 2 Penrith Cores de Vries Perclude Cristoforo Co Pilgrim 1 Polynesia Craig Ewan Pride of the Waer 2 6 Prince of Wales 1 Dales, B.S. Daphne

1 Robert Henderson Edward Albroth 1 Rohtan Edward May 2 Roving Sailor Elizabeth Dongali Elizabeth Nicholson Sarah Nicholson 1 Scawfell Signal Sir Robert Parkes 1 Spirit of the Age 2 Star of China Star of Jamaica 15 Sunbeam

Vanadis Gos Crow Shan Ville de Lille Warrior Hibernia, s.s. 11 William Fruing 1 Wm. Phillips Woodhall J. D. Peters John Midleton

Giamena

For H. M. Ships. Lets. Pap. Victor Emanuel

Syringa

Unanima

Books, etc. without Covers. Bain Brothers & Co., p.e.

Cassell's Magazine. Central Blatt. Der Freischütz. Die Gartelande. Die Heimar. Echo du Parliment. Field, 81st March. Figero. Gaseta de Madrid. Graphic, 14th April. Hochenschrift. Illustrated Australian News, Dec. 20. James Allan Tubes Tel. Code. Journal of Chemical Society. Milner's Safe Compy. Monateschrift für den Orient. Newcastle Weekly Chronicle. News of the World. Nieueve Rotterdamache Courant. Queen, The, April 7, 1877. Sample of Bram Powder. Steamship Circular (H. E. Moss')

Sunday at Home.

Uber Land und Meer. Voezuge Preiscourant.